St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1880. NO. 237.

USE TOLU ROCK AND RYE TRADE MARK

SURE CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

PUT UP IN QUART SIZE BOTTLES FOR FAMILY USE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS by unprincipled dealers. Each bottle of TOLU, ROCK and RYE has the analysis of Prof. Mariner, Chemist and Assayer, of Chicago, on the back label over his signature, without which none are genuine.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas
111 Madison Street, CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN ST. LOUIS:

RICHARDSON & CO.
AND
DAVID NICHOLSON.

☞SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

BOWMAN & BLEYER,
WINE MERCHANTS!
CORNER FOURTH & WALNUT.

RETAIL PRICE LIST:

CHAMPAGNES. (Imported.)

	per CASE. Q'TS	P'TS.
G. H. Mumm, "Dry Verzenay"	$24 00	$26 00
G. H. Mumm, "Extra Dry"	27 00	29 00
Heidsieck "Monopole"	24 00	26 00
Heidsieck "Dry Monopole"	27 00	29 00
AMERICAN SPARKLING WINES.		
W. H. Mills "Sans Pareil" (nne)	12 00	14 00
American Wine Co. "Imperial"	15 00	16 00
"American" "Extra Dry"	9 00	10 00

RHINE WINES. Imported in Glass (Very Choice).

Hersteiner	8 50
Hochheimer	11 00
Hochheimer-Stein	14 00

In Bulk or Glass	₩ Case	₩ Gall.
Laubenheimer	6 50	2 50
Durkheimer	7 50	2 75
Forster Riesling	9 00	3 25

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

Imported.	₩ Gall.
Oporto, Pure Juice	2 50
Oporto, Vino Real	3 00
Cadiz Sherry, "Fino"	2 50
Montilla	3 00

FINE COGNAC BRANDIES.

According to age.....$ 6 00 to 12 00 ₩ gal.
According to age..... 15 00 to 24 00 ₩ case

CLARETS.

Of Cruse & Fils Freres, Bordeaux, Imported in Glass.	Quarts.	Pints.
Medoc	7 50	8 50
St. Julien	8 00	9 00
Chateau Bouliac	9 00	10 00
Pontet Canet	12 00	13 00

AMERICAN WINES.

	₩ Gall.	₩ Case
California Port	1 50	5 50
" Sherry	1 50	5 50
" Angelica	1 50	5 50
" Muscatelle	2 00	7 50
" Riesling	1 50	5 50
Kelley Island Catawba, "Sweet and Dry"	1 50	5 50
Virginia Seedling	1 50	5 50

WHISKEYS.

Old Crow Sour Mash, 6 years old	5 00
W. H. McBrayer, Sour Mash, 8 years old	6 00
Anderson's Sour Mash, 5 years old	4 50
" " " 4 years old	4 00
Monarch " " 3 years old	3 00
Beargrass Sweet Mash, 2 years old	2 25

For the Accommodation of Customers we will furnish all Goods in less quantities than above specified at relative Low Prices.

☞ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.☜

FANCY GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES
Of every description. Greatest variety in the city.

MELLIER DRUGS MELLIER
709 & 711 Washington Ave. 709 & 711 Washington Ave.
MELLIER MELLIER
Prescriptions
Prepared day and night. Pure drugs, fresh medicines. Lowest prices in the city.

Counterfeiters Captured.

OSWEGO, January 21.—David Bonnell, Sylvenus Reynolds, Lafayette Ingersoll, Neva Ingersoll, Frederick Ingersoll, Frank Gibson, Lucy Ingersoll, Ida Ingersoll and Levina Look were arrested last night while manufacturing spurious coin. Metals, dies, acids, etc., besides seveu hundred dollars in counterfeit American and Canadian coin, were seized.

Daily Weather Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, 6:07 a. m., January 21.

STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Rainfall in last 8 hours.	Weather.
Rose City	30.32	33	SE		Cloudy.
Cairo	29.87	41	S		Clear.
Chicago	29.81	38	SW		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.95	44	SE	.02	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.68	38	SE		Cloudy.
Denver	29.91	29	N		Clear.
Des Moines	29.55	37	S		Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.78	40	N		Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.01	38	W		Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.54	55	SW	.01	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.83	36	S		Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.88	32	SW		Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.95	37	S		Clear.
Louisville	29.65	59	SW		Cloudy.
Memphis	29.89	57	E		Clear.
Nashville	29.84	58		.01	Foggy.
New Orleans	30.06	65	S	.01	Lt. snow.
Omaha	29.95	35	W		Cloudy.
Pioche, Nev	29.90	30	W		Clear.
Pittsburg	29.98	37	NW	.01	Cloudy.
Sacramento, Cal	30.16	51	NW		Clear.
Salt Lake City	30.26	41			Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.06	46			Smoke.
Shreveport	30.27	64	NW		Cloudy.
Springfield, Ill	29.82	39	N		Fair.
St. Louis	29.77	36	S		Fair.
St. Paul	29.56	32	NW		Cloudy.
Weatherford	30.03	40	SW		Cloudy.
Virginia City	down				Clear.
Winnemucca Nev	30.18	44	SW		
Yankton	29.62	28	NW		Lt. rain.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and rising temperature during the rest of Wednesday. For Lake Region, generally cloudy weather and light rain or snow, east to south winds, rising temperature and falling barometer, followed in Upper Lake region by variable winds, lower temperature and rising barometer by Thursday morning. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, areas of rain and snow, with partly cloudy weather, southerly winds shifting to west and north, falling followed by rising barometer, and by Thursday morning lower temperature.

A FELON'S FAREWELL.

Game Departure of a Negro Murderer at Oswego, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 21.—Daniel Searles, an illiterate negro who in June last murdered Eldridge Rewey, an aged farmer who lived alone in the neighboring village of Newark Valley, was hanged here to-day at noon. This is the first execution in the county.

After the usual religious exercises Searles was asked if he had anything to say. He made a rambling speech in reply. In his speech he confessed the murder. He preferred, he said, hanging to a lingering death by sickness and boastingly said he could stand ten times the punishment in store for him without weakening. He advised all to refrain from alcoholic beverages. He implicated others in his crime and said they should be with him at the halter. He hoped to meet all in heaven and bade the spectators good-bye.

Telegraphic Litigation.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Recent attempts in the courts to procure the Great Western Telegraph lines, held by the Western Union Telegraph Company, have failed. An amicable settlement of the matters between the two companies has been concluded under the arrangement. The property is turned over by the Western Union Company in its present condition except the railroad line on the Nebraska Railway, which is retained by the Western Union. It is said only the lines west of the Missouri River are in working order, and the balance have worn out and fallen down. These were highway lines, and are to be reconstructed by the American Union Telegraph Company, which has leased the right of the Great Western.

Last Edition

A FRIGHTFUL FATE.

Terrible Explosion in an English Colliery.

Between Seventy and Ninety Persons Killed by the Blast.

Plea of the Porte in Justification of Recent Religious Persecutions—Foreign News.

Great Britain.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, January 21.—The Royal Academy has resolved to admit women to membership, subject to certain disabilities, including deprivation of right to vote at elections and attendance at annual banquet.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

LONDON, January 21.—An explosion has occurred in Lycett Colliery, near Newcastle. The number of persons killed is variously stated at from seventy to ninety.

The scene of the explosion is at Newcastle-under-Tyne. The disaster occurred at 8 this morning. There is little hope that the persons in the pit at the time of the calamity, estimated at from seventy to ninety persons, will be saved. Search is delayed by the damage done to the shaft. The explosion is attributed to the gaseous nature of the coal seam.

Turkey.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 21.—The Porte has addressed a note to Sir Austin Layard, British Embassador, in reply to the latter's ultimatum on the subject of the prosecution of Koeller, German missionary, for distributing religious tracts. The Porte argues that the proceedings of Koeller justified the seizure of his papers, which were only returned out of regard for England; that Ahmed Tewfik, the Mohammedan priest, deserves the punishment awarded him in conformity with the religious laws of the country, and that he was liberated only by the clemency of the Consul. In conclusion the Porte expresses satisfaction at the resumption of official relations with the British Embassador.

Sir Austin Layard will reply to the note declaring he does not accept the principle that a foreigner may be arrested provided his Embassador be informed within twenty-four hours. He will refute the argument of the Porte on the religious aspect of the case as contrary to the stipulations of article 63 of the Treaty of Berlin.

The German and Austrian Embassadors have asked their respective Governments for instructions in the matter.

It is reported that Fournier, French Embassador here, has tendered his resignation.

HONORS TO HAFIZ.

Hafiz Pasha has received the decoration of the Order of Medjidie, and has been appointed aid-de-camp to the Sultan. He retains, however, his post of Minister of Police. These honors to Hafiz Pasha are very offensive to Sir Austin Layard.

Cuba.

DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

HAVANA, January 21.—The districts of Holguin and La Tunas are now entirely peaceful. Capt.-Gen. Blanco has issued an order directing that the jurisdictions of Bay Amo and Manzanfill be separated from the province of Santiago de Cuba and incorporating them for their easier pacification with the District of Holguin under the command of Gen. Valera. All available naval forces are still being sent to the eastern coast of the island. Santiago de Cuba police are reported to have discovered an association of negroes called "Nanigos," whose statutes oblige members to kill white persons. The police have captured fifty-four of the alleged members.

Egypt.

ISMAIL AYOUB.

ALEXANDRIA, January 21.—Ismail Ayoub Pasha, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Soudan, demands a half million pounds sterling and that 24,000 troops be placed at his disposal, so he shall have unlimited powers. The Council of Ministers, regarding Soudan merely as an Egyptian province, has rejected the demand of the Governor-General. It is considered certain that Ismail Ayoub Pasha's nomination will be canceled.

Germany.

COUNT DE ST. VALLIER.

BERLIN, January 21.—The present state of indecision regarding Count de St. Vallier will not likely end in his remaining Ambassador of France.

France.

A REPUBLICAN DEMAND.

PARIS, January 21.—The Republique Francaise, Gambetta's organ, demands modifications in the staff of the French diplomatic body abroad.

Mexico.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 13.—Gen. Garcia Cadena, Governor of Zacatecas, is expected to proclaim himself President. Gen. Gonzales, another candidate, is at the head of 7,800 Government troops, ostensibly to preserve the peace in the interior, the district including Zacatecas, but in the event of Cadena pronouncing will march against him. Another Cabinet crisis is reported.

PREPARING FOR GRANT.

Sebastian Camacho, Governor of Hamlokan and a Seran Hidalgo, has been appointed by President Diaz and is making preparations for the entertainment of General Grant and party.

South America.

RIOT AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

LONDON, January 21.—A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, by way of Lisbon, regarding the riots, says: In consequence of public opposition to the levying of a tax of twenty reis per passenger on street car traffic, a mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the company, attacked the conductors and stoned and fired at the troops. The latter charged on and dispersed the mob. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded, including some soldiers and policemen. Order was finally restored and tramway traffic resumed. The government, replying to the deputation, refused to remove the impost.

SURROUNDED BY CHILIANS.

LONDON, January 21.—There is a rumor on the Stock Exchange that the Peruvian and Bolivian forces in the province of Tarapaca have been surrounded by the Chilian forces and that negotiations for their surrender are proceeding.

Points From Panama.

A SHOCK AT SAN SALVADOR.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Advices from Panama state violent shocks of earthquake were reported in Salvador and much damage is feared in the interior in Labertas, on the night of the 1st inst. The earth seemed literally to be dancing. Persons in the streets were thrown down and many buildings suffered. It was generally apprehended that San Salvador would be leveled to the ground. All who could leave that capital had done so. Many business men kept their animals saddled and prepared for flight. The Lake of Ilopango was in motion like a boiling cauldron, emitting dense sulphurous vapors. Industries of all sorts are suspended, the terrified inhabitants being only concerned about their safety. The Government has used every means in its power to calm the populace and has furnished facilities for travel and ample protection against lawlessness and robberies.

THE ALLIED WAR.

It is generally believed in Panama that Callao has been blockaded by Chilian vessels. The Peruvian army has been divided into three corps. No confidence is reposed in the Bolivians, although Campero is said to be operating against the Chilians on the line of the Loa. President Pierola has issued a provisional constitution. He announces his devotion to the church and guarantees a free press, but obliges the editors to affix their names to their articles, and for failure to comply with the order six of the leading Lima editors were arrested and confined in prison.

A BAND OF BUTCHERS.

The revolt of the negroes in the department of the Chencha was followed by some horrible butcheries. Excited by a report maliciously circulated that the haciendados were about to establish slavery, fifty or sixty armed themselves, broke into several haciendas and murdered the proprietors and some of the principal employes, sacking and burning the premises and breaking up the machinery. They were partially depressed by the prefect of Ica, who killed four of their number. The band was increased from other sugar districts to a number variously stated at three, four and six hundred. These twice attacked the town of Chincha, and were repulsed by the people with a loss in killed and captured. At the report that the bandits would attack Pisco, the women and children were sent on board ships in the harbor. The troops marched the next day to meet the band.

DE LESSEPS AT PANAMA.

The Welcome Given the Engineer—His Plans for Perfecting His Enterprise.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Star and Herald of Panama, just received, says:

The 30th December, 1879, will be forever memorable in the history of this Isthmus. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the French steamer Lafayette, with Count Ferdinand de Lesseps on board, was signaled at Colon, and soon after entered the harbor. The steamer came immediately alongside the wharf, where the Committee of Reception appointed by the Government, a delegation from the State Assembly and a large number of invited citizens were collected to welcome the illustrious engineer and other members of his party. In the evening many houses were illuminated, and there was a fine display of fire-works.

On the morning of the 31st De Lesseps and the engineers of his party made an examination of the harbor from the Pacific Mail wharf. De Lesseps says there are only two great difficulties to be overcome, the Chagres River and the deep cutting at the summit. The first can be surmounted by turning the headwaters of the river into another channel, and the second will disappear before the wells which will be sunk and charged with explosives of sufficient force to remove vast quantities at each discharge.

On the 31st Lesseps had a brilliant reception on his entry into Panama, and New Year's day he made an address at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, three miles west of Panama, in which he announced the fulfillment of his promise to begin the practical work on his great canal enterprise January 1, 1880. He remarked that his labors were begun under the authority of the Republic of the United States of Colombia with the benediction of Monsiner, Bishop of Panama, in presence of delegates of the General Government and of those of the State of Colombia, and with the assistance of the members of the technical commissioner charged with definite studies for a universal interoceanic maritime canal. Le Lesseps expressed his entire confidence in the success of the enterprise and had no hesitation in counting upon ample assistance in the financial world for means to open another great highway to the commerce of the world.

The Bishop then formally bestowed his benediction upon the enterprise and the blessing of the universal church upon the labors of science for the benefit of commerce.

Boiler Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—The sugar boiler at D. R. Carroll's plantation on the Barrataria exploded, killing Arthur Parrier, chief engineer; Willis Wright, colored, and a colored man, name unknown, and seriously wounding thirteen others, some of whom are not expected to recover. The sugar house was damaged $8,000.

WASHINGTON.

Progress of the Investigation of the Ute Troubles.

Annoying Accusations Against Commissioner Hayt—National News.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—The investigation of the Ute troubles continues with closed doors. The Board of Indian Commissioners are busily engaged in hunting up and furnishing testimony to prove that Commissioner Hayt is the cause of all the irritation. They expect to prove that, on his account, the Indians were cheated out of a portion of their lands under the Brunot treaty; failure of the Government to pay annually the $25,000 to which they were entitled under that treaty; failure to deliver supplies from 1876 to 1878; forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition on White River Agency, which compelled the Indians to go off the reservation to get ammunition with which to kill game. Gen. Fisk attacks the injudicious conduct of Agent Meeker, and says he was unfit for the office as a man could be to deal with Indians, and believes that Meeker's threats to bring troops to the agency was the principal cause of the massacre.

SATISFIED WITH EADS' WORK.

Another batch of documents relating to the Eads jetties was sent to the Senate by the Secretary of War to-day. All of them consisted of arguments to show that Eads had maintained the maximum channel required and is entitled to pay from the Government.

AMENDING THE CENSUS LAW.

The Senate Census Committee to-day reported a bill to amend the census law, the object of which is to prevent frauds in census returns. The bill requires that the enumerators shall file returns with county clerks and give five days' notice by advertisement; that the returns shall be subject to inspection and correction by citizens before being sent to Washington, and duplicates shall be filed with the Secretary of State. The passage of this bill will expose and probably prevent false reduction of population in the South.

CAUSE OF THE COLORED EXODUS.

The Senate Exodus Committee have virtually proved that the negro exodus was originated by Radical politicians to reduce the population of the South and increase that of the North in the Presidential election. That is about all the committee can do.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

John Thompson, of Ohio, a member of the National Democratic Convention, says that, next to holding the convention in Cincinnati, he favors Washington. There is a strong sentiment in favor of St. Louis, and if proper work is done she will get the convention.

Marshals' Fees.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The House Committee on Appropriations took up this morning the deficiency appropriation bill for the pay of U. S. Marshals and deputies, and after a prolonged discussion agreed upon and ordered their chairman to report the following bill: Be it enacted, etc., that $600,000 is hereby appropriated for payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of fees of U. S. Marshals and their deputies, but no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any compensation fees or expenses of marshals or deputy marshals for services rendered in connection with registration or elections under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes.

The Yorktown Celebration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—The House Committee on the Yorktown celebration recommends an appropriation of $100,000 for a monument at Yorktown.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Senator Bayard's resolution for the withdrawal of the legal tender quality of United States notes was taken up, and Senator Beck made a speech in opposition.

House.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Consideration was resumed in the morning hour of the bill relative to national bank reserves, and the house was addressed by Mr. Lounsberry in favor of repealing the legal tender quality.

Mr. Sparks, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of Gen. John Fitz Porter, accompanied with the majority report thereon.

Mr. McCook presented a minority report. Both reports were ordered printed and the bill made the special order for the 13th of February.

Mr. McMahon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the payment of fees of Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The morning hour was consumed by the discussion of the bill requiring one-half of bank reserves to be kept in coin. Townsend, of Illinois, argued against the bill as being in favor of national banks and adverse to the interest of the people.

Mr. Buckner, who has charge of the bill, argued that the whole scope and object of the bill is to get into circulation some of the immense mass of gold and silver coin now lying unused in the vaults of the Treasury. In conclusion he moved the previous question.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Discussion of the Pennsylvania Road's Interest With that of Others.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 21.—An important conference was held last night at the Windsor Hotel, between J. N. McCullough, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, which manages the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and H. Victor Newcomb, First President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and all its old and recently acquired dependencies. Both gentlemen were extremely reticent when questioned on the subject, but it is understood the proposition was not unfavorably received. Further conferences to endeavor to arrange matters will be held. The consequences of such a combination as is here projected will be readily understood by reference to the details of the Louisville and Nashville coup, whereby 350 miles of railroad, extending from the freshwater lakes on the North and the lakes on the South, and from St. Louis to Savannah, were consolidated under one management, and by considering in addition the enormous system of roads at present under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These aggregate over 4,000 miles of line, exclusive of sidings and second, third and fourth tracks, over 3,000 of them being leased railroads, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A conference will be held Saturday, regarding the propriety of retaining the Georgia Central line. Vice-President Newcomb says the road will be extended shortly into Charleston, South Carolina.

A SICKLY SET.

The Fusionists of Maine Disgusted with the Situation—Proceedings of the Republicans.

BOSTON, January 21.—A Herald Augusta special says: The Fusion House met in Union Hall at 10 a. m. Swan moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday ordering a committee to submit questions to the Supreme Court, believing it was hasty and ill considered. He thought the House had enough of the opinions of the Supreme Court. The court had not agreed to consider any questions and there was no doubt it would refuse to give a decision if any were submitted. Such a step would be complete surrender to the Republicans.

Plaisted followed in the same strain. It was evident from the tone of the speeches that the Fusionists decided to submit no questions in accordance, it is believed, with the advice of Gould.

Benner and Rafter denied they took part in the business of the Republican House yesterday, and they had not entered the State-house since they were refused admission on Monday.

The Republican Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 21.—In the Republican Senate an order passed for the Committee on Judiciary to inquire as to the removal of the County Attorney, Treasurer and Commissioner of Washington county, who hold their positions by reason of certificate, and not elected.

Samuel A. Halbrook was elected State Treasurer.

RAZOR REVENGE.

Desperate and Fatal Encounter Between Two Prisoners.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—This morning two prisoners, Patrick Guilfoil, alias Manning, and Edward Connelly, became involved in a quarrel in the hall of the Newport, Ky., Jail. In the heat of anger Connelly drew a razor and made at Guilfoil and seized him by the throat. The latter succeeded in wrestling the razor from Connelly's hand, and with one desperate slash across his throat almost severed Connell'sy head from his body. The jugular vein was completely severed and death followed instantly. The two prisoners were in jail awaiting trial for minor offenses.

The Latest Railroad Purchase.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Another vast railroad combination which was completed yesterday consisted in the purchase of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, better known as the "Old Jackson Route," and its branches, by the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The terms were formally agreed to in the office of the latter company in this city, and the attorneys of the two corporations are now engaged in drafting the necessary papers. Definite information as to the details of the agreement were refused. The purchased company runs from New Orleans, Louisiana, via Jackson, Miss., to Cairo, Ill., where it joins the Illinois Central line. It has also a branch from Kosciusko, Miss., and another from Grenada to Memphis, and has a total length of over 650 miles.

Too Many Wives.

CHICAGO, January 21.—A Bloomington, Illinois, special says: George Franklin Faulks was arrested yesterday at Springfield for bigamy. A year ago he married Ida Savidge, daughter of a widow in Clinton, Illinois, brought her here and deserted her. It has since appeared that Faulks has a wife in Mt. Auburn, one near Champaign, one at Williamsonville, one at Winterset, Iowa, and it is believed also one at Harrisburg, Penn., where he has been wanted for forgery, arson, etc., for some years. He is 35 years of age and good-looking. He was arrested by the Bloomington Police at his father's house in Springfield.

Construction of Sewers at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Ground was broken this morning and the construction of sewers begun. President Porter, of the Taxing District, first handled the spade, followed by Jno. Johnson, late Superintendent of Quarantine; President Langstaff, of the Howard Association; President Hadden, of the Cotton Exchange, and other prominent citizens. A force of thirty men are now employed, which will be increased to 500 by the 1st of February.

Winter Wheat.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 21.—Advance sheets from the crop report of the State Board of Agriculture show that the winter wheat acreage now sown in Illinois is 2,658,826, or twenty-five per cent greater than last year, and considerably larger than the acreage of any preceding year.

Illness of John T. Raymond.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21.—There was no performance given last night at Leubries' Theater owing to the illness of John T. Raymond, who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia. Under the advice of physicians his engagement here for the balance of the week has been canceled.

Damaged by Fire.

COHOES, N. Y., January 21.—Patrick Gugerty's knitting mill was damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $30,000; insured. The mill employed one hundred and fifty hands.

Fatal Amputation.

BOSTON, January 21.—Senator Eugene L. Norton, whose leg was amputated at the Massachusetts Hospital Sunday to save his life from cancer, died this morning.

A FATHER'S BLESSING.

BY CARRIE B. WETMORE.

Take my child, with blessings take her,
Keep her from the storms of life,
May she prove, in joy or sorrow,
An unselfish, goodly wife.

I will sadly miss my daughter,
Home will lose its light and mirth;
But she's gone to fill God's calling,
Woman's mission here on earth.

Nobly keep thy wife and guard her
From the storms and ills of life,
Let her actions by thy teachings,
Make her worth the name of wife.

THE COMPRESSED AIR CURE.

Aeropathic Treatment and an Improved Way of Administering Anæsthetics.

[Paris Correspondence Edinburgh Scotsman.]

It was my good fortune to meet the other day at breakfast M. Paul Bert, a name perfectly well known to men of science and of surgery and medicine. Among the many things to which M. Paul Bert has given his attention is the application of the protoxide of azote as an anæsthetic. I, in an incautious moment, expressed my curiosity to see it applied. A day or two afterwards I received a letter appointing this morning for an operation at the establishment of Dr. Fontaine. The operator was to be Pean, a surgeon of European celebrity. At 10:30 I was at the rendezvous. A handsomely furnished *salon* precedes the room in which the "aeropathy," which constitutes the motive of the establishment, is carried on. In effect it is a place for curing people by the air-pump. You enter a large room in which there is a row of circular vessels, or cells, about 8 feet high and 6 feet in diamater, made of powerful boiler iron, with air-tight doors, and with four lunettes or circular lights of thick glass. Looking into one of these it appears like a little parlor-cell, carpeted and containing a handsome velvet-covered easy-chair and a table. Into this you are invited to walk. You are locked in. You take with you a book. You do not change your clothes, you simply sit down and wait events. As soon as the chamber is air-tight a cock is turned and the pressure is increased inside to as many atmospheres as may have been deemed desirable. The air thus forced in is filtrated through cotton and compressed in water. Thus the whole body is subjected to an atmosphere of compressed air. The ears begin to feel the pressure, but it is instantly relieved by swallowing the spittle or by simply blowing the nose. The patients remain in this agreeable bath for two hours, and from the number of well-thumbed novels I saw on the table I should say that, on the whole, there are few remedies so attractive. Remarkable results have been achieved, especially with asthmatic patients, by this process. From ten to thirty seances are necessary to effect a cure.

I was now shown that one of these cells had been prepared for the operation I had come to witness. A mattress had been laid on tressels, with pillows, etc., leaving ample room under it for a reservoir of considerable size. M. Paul Bert was already on the scene, and after a short time a stout *bonne* arrived, who in a few moments had unpacked a neat box containing surgical instruments in painful variety, cotton, wool, sponges and a pair of india-rubber armlets for the surgeon. The latter's assistant arranged the instruments, wrapped his arms in linen, hung a dozen carefully selected threads over his button, and then examined all the arrangements as coolly as if he were going to cut up a cabbage or a fish.

Meantime the great surgeon arrived, a tall, fine-looking man of about fifty, in black dress clothes, perfectly at his ease, and we learned that he had selected for my delectation the operation of cutting a tumor out of the breast of a woman. There was a little delay in bringing the gas. The reservoir of caoutchouc had been filled, but it leaked, and it was, after discussion, decided that india-rubber was not the proper material for bottling up the protoxide. This gas is frequently used in its ordinary form by simple inhalation by dentists and others. Administered *brut*, the patient becomes black in the face as if asphyxiated. Dr. Pean declared that though he had tried to operate on patients to whom it had been administered in this way, their aspect so unnerved him that he could not operate. The process of M. Paul Bert entirely removes this difficulty. When the protoxide is administered in an atmosphere of 25 degrees pressure, these appearances and spasms do not occur. M. Paul Bert explained that this for all surgical operations was preferable to chloroform. The ratio between the æsthetic effectiveness of chloroform and deadliness—i. e., absolute killing power—is 5 to 7; between the protoxide efficiency as an anæsthetic and death, 1 to 5. Two men carried a large india-rubber bag formed like a bellows and placed it under the operator's table in the cell. The great surgeon enters, orders the lamp to be lit inside and draws on his india-rubber sleeves. M. Paul Bert holds in his hand the inhaler. It is like the ordinary inhalers, made to fit over the nose and mouth, but instead of wool or cotton round its edge it has an air-cushion of india-rubber. This is blown up by a little tube attached to the reservoir.

A little old woman, not much over four feet two, appears, with thin, wrinkled, but fine-cut features, inclosed in a white frilled cap. She walks in steadily, her thin lips, however, tightly compressed. Gets up and lies down quietly. In go the surgeon and his assistant and a man to hold the lamp. I was politely invited to enter, but happily declined. I selected one of the windows, through which I could perfectly see under a fine light the whole operation. The five people are shut into the cloche; it is screwed up; a cock is turned, the air rushes in. It wanted eighteen minutes to 12. In three minutes the gauge outside showed that the pressure inside was twenty-five degrees. The woman shut her eyes and put her hand a moment over her face. I could see she was praying. At 11:46 M. Paul Bert passed the inhaler over her face. The atmospheric pressure facilitates the breathing, and this is the point of M. Bert's improvements. In about sixty seconds she gives a long breath. Her hands are drawn down and held by the assistant. In exactly eighty seconds he lets them go; they lie flaccid. At 11:48 the strong fingers holding the knife made the first incision. At this time she was breathing with perfect regularity, 30 to 31 a minute. There was no discoloration of the skin, no sign of asphpxia. She moaned a little, but she lay there apparently unfeeling while that skillful hand was cutting deep and then probing and then quickly tying up and skillfully binding. At 12:02 it was done, and five minutes later the inmates of the cell came out. The woman lay sleeping inside. No care was given during the whole time to the woman's respiration or her pulse. So safe is this anæsthetic appled under these conditions, that the surgeon is not obliged to trouble himself about that. The inconveniences are the pneumatic apparatus, which is of such a size that it can scarcely be carried about, and the slight inconvenience to the operator of inhaling the compressed air, but I could see that it did not in any way affect the steadiness or the skill of Dr. Pean.

Progress of Washington City.

[Cor. Boston Journal.]

The citizens of this metropolis are congratulating themselves, as they enter the ninth decade of the nineteenth century, on the progress made at the national metropolis during the past ten years. The population, during the past ten years, increased from 109,000 to 140,000. The private buildings have increased in number since 1870 from about 18,000 to about 25,000, and the additional public buildings, while numbered only by units, are all magnificent in design and immense in cost. The new State Building, the fine Bureau of Printing and Engraving and the National Museum, with some small buildings, conservatories and the like, owe their origin to this period. The most marked changes, however, are those which relate to the public grounds. These have advanced as much in the past ten years as during the whole sixty years preceding the war. The Capitol grounds have extended their limits and have been renewed in design. The canal has disappeared, and on its old south bank the botanic, armory, agricultural and monument grounds have grown up in areas of sylvan walks, ponds, gardens and parks.

Statues of Lincoln, Greene, Scott, Rawlins and Thomas have been added to those of Washington and Jackson out-of-doors, while the National Statuary Gallery has been enriched with many works of art. The "All Souls'" place of Unitarian worship, the "Ascension" Episcopal Church, and the uncompleted Roman Catholic, "Saint Patrick's" are prominent among twenty-one new churches, besides some small mission houses. Several fine public school buildings and some private ones, including the superb Convent of the Visitation, on Connecticut avenue, are among the evidences of the city's advance in prosperity. Magnificent private buildings erected during the time may be numbered by the hundreds. Indeed, it has been an era of fine buildings, and the Stewart palace (just partially burned) and the British Minister's residence set fashions in architecture which have found in French roofs and bay windows many thousands of followers in greater or less degree. Four or five new hospitals and asylums for orphans, poor children, sick or aged have been either created or largely extended. Two street car lines have grown to be five, and miles upon miles of pavement have been laid, much of it twice over, and some of it three times, within the ten years.

THE MADSTONE.

Wonderful Cures Said to Have Been Wrought in North Carolina.

[Danville (Va.) Cor. New York Sun.]

Joseph Pointer, of Person county, North Carolina, had a madstone that had been in his family for many years—more than 100, I think. I have never seen it, but I have heard of it ever since I was a child, and I never heard anybody express a doubt as to its curative power. I lived within five miles of Pointer's house for more than twenty years. I went to school with his older children, and his younger children went to school to me. Those who have seen the madstone say it is about the size of the ball of a man's thumb, of a dark color, and very compact—like glass—on one side and porous and of a brownish color on the other side. When a person has been bitten by a rabid dog or a poisonous snake or spider, it is appplied to the wound, where it adheres for a time and then falls off. It is afterwards put into warm water, where it gives out the venom it has absorbed, and the process of applying it to the wound and putting it in water is repeated till it will no longer adhere.

In the spring of 1871 a girl about twelve years old, who was then going to school to me, was bitten on the top of the foot, while barefoot, by either a land moccasin or a spread-head adder (the children were so excited that they were not sure which). The reptile held on so hard that the girl had to kick it to get it loose. She was about three miles from Pointer's. She was taken in a wagon and hurried there as rapidly as possible. The stone was applied to her foot, which was very much inflamed and swollen. In a day or two she was back to school again. About the time that the war broke out, J. Scott, whose land adjoined that of my father, had a negro man bitten in his own yard by a strange dog that had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The man was taken to Pointer's, and the stone was applied. He is still living, and has had no symptoms of hydrophobia, though no one doubts that the dog that bit him had rabies. Josephus Younger, of Person county, a farmer and iron moulder, a leading member of the Baptist Church, and for many years County Treasurer, told me that many years ago, when the madstone was in the possession of Joseph Pointer's father, a man living near him was bitten by a spider, became delirious, and seemed about to die, but was cured by applying the madstone. This was vouched for by R. A. C. Mason.

Mr. Younger told me that John Bennett, Sr., for many years Sheriff of Person County, and once a member of the Legislature, told him that he knew of a team of four horses, all of which were bitten by a rabid dog. The old man Pointer objected to applying the madstone to any but a human creature; but he was finally persuaded to apply it to the wound of one favorite horse. The horse thus treated never showed any ill effects of the bite, while all the other horses that were bitten had rabies, and died or were killed.

I have been told by four men, all of whom I have known from youth, and whom I believe to be trustworthy, that last summer a cow and a colt were bitten by a rabid dog. Both had rabies and died. The same dog, on the same day, bit two negro boys. One of them when he was taken to Pointer's house, was very sick. His jaws were set, and he was foaming at the mouth. The madstone was applied, and the boy was well in a day or two. The other boy was not so sick, and after having the madstone applied, never experienced any ill effects from the bite.

These are only a few of the cases I have heard of where persons were thus cured by the madstone. Joseph Pointer died not long ago, and his effects were sold on December 17, 1879, and I suppose the madstone was sold. If it was not, it is likely to be sold next court, which will be in March or April. I live just across the river from Person County.

Dickens' Love for the Stage.

[From the Nineteenth Century.]

There was, perhaps, some foundation for the charge of posturing, though by no means in the ill-natured sense in which the charge has sometimes been made. It was one of his humors to posture, one of his relaxations to cast himself and friends in fantastic parts, and write imaginary dialogues in imitation of plays which they had seen together. There is nothing more striking in the two volumes of letters than the evidence that they furnish of the persistence with which his thoughts ran upon the stage. His passion for acting was of very early date. He has told us how as a boy he used to stalk about his father's house acting out the various characters in Smollett's novels. He organized private theatricals at school, and played as an amateur when he was a clerk in a solicitor's office. He seems to have had a complete knowledge of stage business down to its smallest detail. In the famous amateur company of literary men and artists which was organized in 1845, Dickens, Mr. Forster says, was "the life and soul of the entire affair, stage director, very often stage carpenter, scene arranger, property man, prompter, and band-master." And it was not only among amateurs that he could venture to assume authority. When one of his Christmas tales was dramatized, he not only drilled the actors, but made suggestions to the master carpenter about the scenery. According to his own story, a master carpenter to whom he developed some wonderful mechanical contrivance of his, shook his head with a mournful air and said, "Ah, sir, it's a universal observation in the profession, sir, that it was a great loss to the public when you took to writing books!"

A Cog Wheel's Prisoner For Six Hours.

[From the New Haven Palladium.]

It has been the custom of Engineer Sherbert of Harper's paper mill to put the mill in motion on Monday mornings just after midnight. Yesterday, however, the man who relieves Sherbert at 6 a. m. found the mill standing still, and the engineer with his left hand caught in the cogs of the wheels. The prisoner heard his relief approaching, and shouted to him to turn off the water. This done he was soon relieved. At midnight, he said, just before starting the mill, he went to the wheel to grease the cogs, turning on just water enough to move the wheel slowly. His hand was caught in the cogs and the wheel was stopped. He was unable to release himself, and his cries for help were not answered, so he made the best of his predicament for six long hours until he was released. He seems to have suffered no pain when held a prisoner, but on being released the pain from the crushed member was intense.

Three Generations of Girls.

[From the Sumter (Ga.) Republican.]

There is a family living in Sumter county, about six or seven miles from Americus, in which it is said that no son has been born until recently for a great many years. About a month ago a boy came to gladden his happy parents' hearts, thus breaking the monotony of a girl generation. He bears a peculiar and prominent position in the family, being the first son, the first grandson and the first great-grandson that has put in an appearance for nearly a century. It would seem that the name would become nearly extinct in that time, but it is very common and is withheld at the request of our informant, who had no authority to make it public.

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

How English Maidens are Enticed to Belgium for Infamous Purposes.

[A. S. Dyer in London (Eng.) News.]

Not five months ago a virtuous young Englishwoman was courted in London by a man of gentlemanly exterior, who promised her marriage if she would accompany him for that purpose to Brussels. Inexperienced in the world, only nineteen years of age, and away from the home of her parents, she was induced to accept the offer. On their arrival at Calais, the young woman was introduced to another individual of gentlemanly appearance, who spoke French only. She was then told by her "lover" that he had spent all his money and would have to pawn his watch to enable him to return to England for more, but he would meet her, he said, at Brussels, to which place his friend would accompany her. She protested that she would not go with this man. Her "lover," however, pushed her into the railway carriage, slammed the door, and the train started. She was alone with a stranger, and, worse still, she was on her way to a city where she knew no one, and where a language was spoken of which she was unable to understand a single word. Arrived in Brussels, the young woman was taken direct to a licensed house of ill-fame, where the slave-trader left her. Under a false name she was placed on the register of infamy which disgraces that city. The man who courted her in London never came—as, of course, he never intended to come—to fulfill his promise. Intimidated from leaving the house, forced to submit her person to the last indignity that can be inflicted upon a woman, here she was as much a slave as was ever any negro upon Virginian soil. Again and again she told her tale to the English debauchees who visited the house, and entreated them, with tears, to aid her to escape, but in vain. Meanwhile, in a little country home in the south of England her mother felt that her own heart was breaking, as no news came of her lost child, and the father went about his daily toil assured that his life was being shortened by the great sorrow that had fallen upon him. At this juncture it was told to me in London by a friend of mine, to whom the tale had been disclosed in an apparently unguarded moment by a man who had visited this officially-tolerated house of infamy in Brussels, that a young Englishwoman was imprisoned there, and was awaiting an opportunity to commit suicide as her only means of escape. Friends in Brussels were at once communicated with, and, with some difficulty, the young woman was found in a hospital suffering from the injuries that had been inflicted upon her, but was being cured, preparatory to being returned, under the authorization of the *Police des mœurs*, to the tolerated house from which she came. A Protestant pastor in that city demanded, on behalf of her friends in England, that she should be handed over to him. This was eventually done. One morning last week I had the satisfaction of receiving her in London, when the foregoing facts were corroborated from her own lips.

The English people should know that this is not a solitary case, except in its satisfactory ending. In the course of the search for this young woman, other instances of like nature were revealed, of which the following is a specimen. The particulars are extracted from a letter received from Brussels on the 2d ult. (I omit the names of the streets for obvious reasons): "On Thursday, 16th of October, Mr. ——, a lieutenant of artillery, just having finished his service at the barracks of St. Elizabeth, was walking along the Rue ——. He saw a gathering of people, among whom were several honorable citizens. In the midst of them was a young girl, weeping bitterly and declaring aloud that she had that moment made her escape from the house of prostitution No. —, Rue ——, into which she had been decoyed and retained against her will. This girl, who did not speak a word of French, affirmed that she was deceived in London by a Belgian agent, who engaged to bring her to Holland, where he had found a place for her, he said, as governess in a good family. She added that she came of respectable parents, who had willingly consented to her accepting this engagement. Instead of keeping his promise this agent had brought her straight to that house, where she had been forcibly detained until that hour. Mr. —— and some other gentlemen, whose names and addresses I can give you, moved by pity, subscribed on the spot a little sum of money to place her in a safe shelter, because the keeper of the house was already claiming her back. To this end they took her to a neighboring hotel of good character, confiding her to the care of the master. Shortly afterward an individual appeared, openly declaring himself to have been sent there by the police judiciaire, and politely invited the young girl to accompany him to the police office to give her evidence of the sad affair. This individual proved to be another of the gentlemanly agents of the houses of prostitution, and took the girl straight off, and securely lodged her in another house of infamy, where she now is."

It is impossible to tell how many daughters of respectable parents have gone abroad under false representations, and are now imprisoned in houses of ill-fame. The revelations already made indicate that a system of decoying young women to Continental cities under all sorts of plausible promises has been carried on with the most heartrending results.

The Dogs of Stamboul.

[Constantinople Cor. of Philadelphia Telegraph.]

I allude to the 108,000 homeless dogs whose domicile is the streets of this city. They are said to be the descendants, degenerate, no doubt, of the numerous packs of wolves that once, probably before the taking of Constantinople by Mahmoud, roamed about on either shore of the Bosphorus, in which the immunity they now enjoy, begun from fear, has now its source in affection. One of the former Sultans, Abdul Medjid, whose subjects were not so down-trodden as the Turks of to-day, nearly created a revolution by ordering the annihilation of all the street dogs by poison. As they in those days were four or five times more numerous than now, this sweeping edict caused such a furious murmering among the population, who love dearly their four-footed compatriots, that it was rescinded, not, however, before many thousand curs had bitten the dust. Another Padishah, Abdul Aziz, had given or rather sold, to a French capitalist, a concession of all the dogs in Constantinople and suburbs. The price paid for the concession was 120,000 francs. The capitalist's intention was to kill all the animals, skin them, and tan their hides for glove-making, the rest going for fertilizing purposes. Elaborate preparations were made for their slaughter, the flaying of the bodies, and storage of the skins. However, the first two emissaries of death, who, armed with meat balls, clubs and sacks stole upon an unsuspecting cur and promptly sent his soul to the canine purgatory, were perceived. A young Turkish lad discovered them at their occupation, rushed horror-stricken to all the neighbors and raised their ire by relating what he had seen. They sallied out en masse, armed with tools, utensils, etc., snatched up in haste, and surrounded the terrified dog-catchers, caught red-handed, with the still quivering corpse of their victim half thrust in the sack. An explanation was rather difficult. A fierce breeze of threats passed through the crowd, the hands of those nearest the culprits had begun to clutch and thump them, and they would certainly have met the same fate as De Flesselles with the Hotel de Ville mob in 1789, when he was hanged, torn to pieces and his head impaled on a pike. Luckily, at this critical moment a patrol passed, all this scene having been at night, heard the disturbance, dashed in and rescued the couple of prisoners, not before their bleeding faces and lacerated clothes testified to the warmth of the mob's feelings. The failure of these various attempts induced the humane Aziz to try another plan of decimation. He founded a hospital for dogs. Numberless admissions were granted at first to diseased, crippled and superannuated curs, whose case was properly endorsed, and when the public mind became accustomed to the sight of the ambulance loaded with dogs passing through the streets, a general "haul" was made. Without distinction of age, color or state of health, the patients were trundled off to the "hospital." Ere long it became patent, by the large number of burials, that the "hospital" must be one for incurables. Suspicion was awakened by a passer seeing one of the "doctors" kick a recalcitrant "patient" out of the ambulance, and this ingenious contrivance was found out, like the others, and a stop put to the massacre. Like the "Terror," although its reign was of short duration, the "hospital" caused the death of many thousands. This was the last scheme invented to thin out the canine population. Since then, that is, for some fifteen years, the dogs have had a calm era of prosperity, ruffled only by such passing events as the arrival of the 40,000 refugees in 1878, when so many of these quadrupeds fell under the sacrificial knife, and gladdened the hearts of Bulgars and Roumeliotes in the shape of unctuous "kabobs" and greasy "pillai." In the Turkish quarters, and indeed everywhere, they are treated kindly enough, but the charitable and good-natured Osmanli goes further, and rations a number of them, great or small, according to his means. His four-footed dependents know the hour of breakfast and dinner, and swarm on the doorsteps at the appointed hour with a regularity beyond all praise. Bones and slops are set before them, and disappear into their capacious gullets in inverse order to that name, a few crunches of their massive molars sufficing to reduce the most solid part of a sheep's anatomy to digestible powder. In Pera, the European quarter, their presence is tolerated on account of the work they do as scavengers.

A Moral Serial.

[From the New York Graphic.]

NUMBER ONE.

But his wife longed for a place as near the top crusts of society as she could get. The many millionaire's family luxuriated in town houses, country houses, carriages, diamonds, silks and receptions. It was the aim and ambition of her life to imitate them and to be recognized by them. All standing, all peace, all happiness in this world, quoth the poor woman, depends on our recognition from the many millionaire leaders of society. "Why can't we set up a society of our own?" quoth be. "We've as much brains as these leaders of the *ton*, as much education, as much refinement." "It can't be done," said she. "It's social disgrace to live in this unfashionable street." And she said this day and night. She gave him little peace. Her permanent look was mournful, when not mournful sour, when not sour bitter, when not bitter sad. "Society! society! society! A place, a foothold in society!" was her song from morning till night, and sometimes from night till morning. Then daughters came. They grew up into young ladies. She directed the current of their desires and aims. She taught them by example, word and precept that society was the one thing to be aimed at. The daughters added their voices and complaints to those of the mother. The poor man made a faint resistance. He is now under arrest for a heavy defalcation. So it came about, and may again.

Finis this time.

NUMBER TWO.

When the leaders of society, whose positions were assured on a big basis of bank notes and the blue blood of whose veins came straight from an ancestry of cabbage growers and ancient small retail dry goods men, heard of this, they laughed slyly among themselves and said: "Ho! oh! Better have been content to remain in their true station, that of the lower middle class."

The end this time.

NUMBER THREE.

When the pastor of the fashionable church, whose congregation were nearly all millionaires or demi-millionaires, and who could not admit any person to full membership and all the privileges of this costly Christian communion on an income of less than $10,000 per year, heard of the defalcation, he preached a soothing sermon to his flock on the virtues of content and the advantages resultant from remaining in that sphere of life whereunto we are called. And all the costly congregation in their hearts said yea and amen, and when they came out of their beautiful sanctuary the whirr of rustling silks and velvets filled the air, and as they went rolling home in their chariots to their Sunday dinner, the men millionaires talked "stocks" and the women millionaires censured the vain woman whose pride had been as a snare to the feet of her defaulting husband. The end this time!

Eccentric Mr. Underwood.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

Mr. J. Underwood, who died in 1733, left £6,000 to his sister on condition of being buried in the following manner: At the grave-side six gentlemen, who were appointed to follow him, sang the last stanza of the Twentieth Ode of the Second Book of Horace. No bell was tolled nor black worn; no one was invited but these six gentlemen, and no relation followed the corpse. The coffin was painted green, and the deceased was buried with his clothes on. With him were buried three copies of Horace, Bentley's "Milton" and a Greek Testament. After supper they sang the Thirty-first Ode of the First Book of Horace—all being in strict accordance with the will.

FASHION NOTES.

Curls drooping from the back of coiffures are revived.

Medium shades of wood color and gray are revived for kid gloves.

Creamy white bonnets are more worn than any others for full dress.

Tulle is the fashionable diaphanous fabric this winter for ball dresses.

Young ladies who dance wear short dresses escaping the floor all round.

Furs are not so much worn in New York this winter as they usually are.

Cashmere colors appear in the trimmings of many handsome white bonnets.

Loops of braids at the back of the head are giving place to loose fluffy curls.

Ruches, ruffles, and fraises in the neck are more fashionable than linen collars.

The new spring goods will be brocaded in armure and small moyen age patterns.

Young ladies wear their corsage bouquets on one side of the neck, near the shoulder.

White jet and white Spanish lace appear to be favorite decorations of white dress bonnets.

Gold thread traceries around the designs of white Spanish laces appear on late importations.

White silk and white gauze form the composition of many elegant evening dresses this season.

Cendrillon is a new gauze material heavily wrought with gold or silver thread, for ball dresses.

Handsome jetted bonnets are worn with carriage, reception, church, and full dress promenade toilets.

Small Japanese fans with long handles are more fashionable than large Japanese fans with short handles.

Young girls wear waistcoats of some bright silk and wool mixture with gray or brown or drab beige suits.

Dahlias of variegated colors will be worn as spring advances, both as bonnet decorations and corsage flowers.

Tulle dresses looped with sprays of apple blossoms, rosebuds, or daisies, make the most effective ball dresses for young girls.

Large scoop front Directoire bonnets, of plain or furry felt, are picturesque and stylish, but they make any face look needlessly older.

White satin duchesse and white satin antique, which is only another name for silk plush, compose a large number of white bonnets.

New silk handkerchiefs for the neck are in pale shades of blue and rose, and edged with pleatings of Breton, Languedoc or Valenciennes laces.

Fur turbans are worn by young ladies, trimmed with bands of feathers, or when fur bands are used, with a wing or fancy feather on one side.

The novelty destined to the greatest popularity in fancy spring goods, is the printed India cashmeres, in small, multi-colored pine patterns over a light ground.

Snoods, simple ribbons passed through the hair and knotted at the side with pendant ends, are revived. They are in the richest Oriental colors, and finished at the ends with gold fringe or tassels.

CARPET-BAG EX-SENATORS.

How Most of Them are Prospering in Basket and Store.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Star.]

Alabama has not gained anything in the strength of her representation in the Senate since Spencer, the famous carpet-bagger, retired. He was a young, active and popular fellow, who could secure favors for his State where others failed. Since Spencer left the Senate he has been engaged in mining, and I am told that recently he cleared a clean half million of dollars in the sale of a Utah mine. I would not be surprised to see him turn up soon as a delegate in Congress from one of the Territories. I remember talking with him on the day his term expired. Said he: "I am glad to get out of politics, for a while at least. I am now going to devote my time to making money, and I am going to succeed, too, and in less than five years you will see me back as a member of one or the other of these wings of the Capitol." Spencer is not over forty-four years of age.

The fact is, the majority of what were called the carpet-bag Senators have been prospering since they ceased to be Senators. Dorsey, of Arkansas, who is only fifty years old, made a quarter of a million dollars in Kansas Pacific stock when the road was purchased by Jay Gould. This money he put into a cattle ranch in New Mexico, covering eighty-six thousand acres of land. Mr. Copeland, who visited the ranch last summer, told me that when he arrived he was astonished to find a commodious house capable of accommodating at least twenty people, furnished with the taste of a city residence, and having most of the conveniences of the same. On one occasion, Mr. Copeland says, Dorsey and his wife had at the ranch twenty-five guests at dinner, which was served in courses, and was as good as any first-class restaurant dinner. He says there was an abundance of champagne ice cold, with cigars and liquors of all kinds. Dorsey is also interested in several of the Leadville mines, and his friends say he will be worth millions before long. He is now at his home at the Hot Springs in Arkansas, fixing up a delegation from that State to the Chicago convention for Grant. Mark my word for it, Dorsey will be in Congress again before many days shall have come and gone. Dorsey says that he would, just for the fun of the thing, like to come back here, simply to annoy some of the fellows who hounded him when he was down.

Clayton, who was Dorsey's colleague in the Senate, is prospering, being the owner of one of the largest plantations in Arkansas. I saw him the other day and he told me that the day is not far distant when the Republicans will again be in control in Arkansas. He said that in the event of Grant's nomination the State would surely go Republican.

Ex-Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, is now living in Baltimore, the president of a street railway company, in which Don Cameron has a large pecuniary interest. Patterson tells me that the road is paying handsomely, and that he is in a fair way of recovering the fortune he lost in investing in South Carolina securities.

Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Conover have not been so fortunate. The former is now a clerk in the Treasury Department, while the latter is special agent in the service of the same department, commissioned by John Sherman with the purpose of having him fix the Florida delegates to the National Convention for him (Sherman). Sawyer was one of the brightest men in the Senate, but he took to wine and cards and, of course, soon fell.

Pinchback, the colored politician from Louisiana, who came so near being a Senator, is here. He wants to be made Naval Officer at New Orleans. Sherman wants to appoint him, with the hope that he will help fix the Louisiana delegation to Chicago for him, but the President is opposed to Pinch, for the reason that it is said that he is the owner of three high-toned negro faro banks in New Orleans.

GRANT AND THE GERMANS.

What Hon. Fred. Hassaurek Has to Say About Ohio.

[Washington Special to Chicago Times.]

Frederick Hassaurek, of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, is in this city. Meeting him in a hotel corridor to-day, the Times correspondent asked him: "Is it true that the German element in Ohio is hostile to the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term?"

"The Germans of Cincinnati," he responded, "are almost to a man opposed to the nomination of Grant. Not only this, but he would lose the liberal element, which has gone to the Republican party on the currency question, and would lose a large number of old stand-bys of the party. A Republican State Senator and Mayor of Cincinnati said to me that he would not vote for Grant if he were nominated. There are ten thousand voters in Cincinnati; the Germans comprise one-third of the entire vote of the State. Few of them approve of his nomination or would vote for him if he was nominated. Considering recent majorities, the nomination of Grant would at once make Ohio a doubtful State, and if the Democrats nominate a man, say like Bayard, they can carry the State easily. What I say is not in disparagement of Grant's military services. There is no intention to belittle what he has done in war, but the feeling is that it would be unsafe and dangerous to elect a man for a third term. As much as they esteem him as a military man, they are not impressed with his civil administration."

"How is the German press in regard to Grant's nomination?" was asked.

"There is not a leading German Republican paper in the country that advocates the nomination of Grant. A great many of them would not support him if he was nominated. The Westliche Post, of St. Louis, in which Carl Schurz is one-fourth or one-fifth owner, has declared it will oppose him. The Staats-Zeitung, of New York, would not support him, and so with all the leading papers of the country, the only exception being the Staats-Zeitung, of Chicago. The last named paper, while it would support Grant, if nominated, has advised against his nomination, on the ground that it would be imprudent and unadvisable. The choice of the paper is Washburne, and its second choice Sherman. In Cleveland there are two German Republican papers, both of which war against Grant. One, the Anzeiger, has interviewed one hundred and nineteen leading German business men, and found that they were, to a man, opposed to Grant. The Wachter, the other paper, controlled by ex-Lieut. Gov. Jacob Mueller, who, in 1872, as a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, opposed Grant, and voted 'no' on the question of making his nomination unanimous—that paper, of course, will not support Grant."

"Are there enough German voters in Ohio to turn the scale?"

"Decidedly," Mr. Hassaurek replied; "more German voters than any Republican majority of late; and should they not support the nominee, the State would very likely go Democratic."

"Who is the choice of many of the Ohio Germans?" the Times correspondent asked.

"A great many German Republicans prefer Sherman," was the reply. "Blaine would not be a very strong candidate among them, but would go down more easily than Grant. I am satisfied that Sherman is the strongest candidate among the German Republicans of Ohio, and especially among business men."

A Society Reform.

[From the London Telegraph, Jan. 6.]

Under the pretty title of the "Cinderella" dance, a sort of semi-ball, rigorously pledged to exhibit its final gallop on the healthy, wealthy and wise side of midnight, gives good augury of a return to sober hours in the habits and customs of the English. Another hopeful sign is the practice of abbreviating dinners, both by a reduction of the *menu* and by the abolition of a male sederunt running into much time and many magnums. The fashion of thus curtailing and lightening the once solemn and often dreary meal has indeed been steadily growing for a long time. Those heavy feasts, with their monstrous epergnes and other conventionalities as pompous and depressing as the tray of feathers that used to be carried in front of a funeral, are swept away to the last crumb. There remained, however, much to be done in the way of prandial reform, even at a recent period; and, to the joy of opera and theater managers, against whose interests the late and long dinners of the past decades carried on a ruthless war, the work of continued amendment has been taken vigorously in hand by many leaders of society, foremost being the Prince of Wales. As for the quadrille parties named so prettily after the heroine of the Countess d'Alnois' fairy tale, all sensible people must wish them success; and their introduction at the Mansion House is one of the proofs already given by Sir Francis Truscott of a determination to make his Mayoralty memorable for wholesome and graceful improvements.

The Innocent Old Man.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

The other day the police at the Union Depot noticed a feeble-looking old man wandering in and out to kill time until his train should depart, and as he several times displayed quite a roll of bills he was cautioned to look out for pickpockets and confidence men.

"Wouldn't anybody rob an old man like me, would they?" he innocently asked.

The warning was repeated, but he jogged around as before, and after a time was seen in consultation with two strangers, who had walked him around to the wharf. An officer got him away from them and angrily said:

"Didn't I warn you against strangers? Those fellows are after your money!"

"But how can they git it when I have it in my pocket and my hand on it all the time?"

"Well, you look out."

"Yes, I'll look out; but I don't want to be uncivil. When anybody talks to me, I like to talk back."

The strangers soon had him on the string again, and in about a quarter of an hour they left him in a hurried manner, and he sauntered into the depot with his wallet in his hand.

"There! You've let them beat you!" exclaimed the officer, "How much did you lend them?"

"Well, they wanted $20," he slowly replied.

"And you handed it over, of course?"

"I give 'em a $50 bill and got $30 back."

"Well, you'll never see the bill again."

"I kinder hope not," he chuckled as he drew down his eye. "It was a counterfeit which my son found in Troy, and being as I am very old and innocent, and not up to the tricks of the wicked world, I guess I'll git into the cars before somebody robs me of my boots! If any one should come around looking for me, please say I'm not at home!"

An Octogenarian Rider.

[Washington Cor. of the Philadelphia Times.]

It must have caused great surprise to Mr. Bancroft and his family when they saw frequently copied an unfounded assertion that he had given up horseback rides and was calmly awaiting death. So far from this being the case I have seen him riding his pet horse on some very unpleasant days this winter and met him at a reception in November on a gloomy, chill afternoon, and he told me he had ridden twelve miles on horseback that day before going to the wedding reception. He gave to Senator Pendleton a commission to purchase for him a thoroughbred steed in Kentucky, and the latter says he never felt so impressed by grave responsibility as in making the selection of a suitable steed. The result was, however, all that could be desired. The horse, while spirited, is perfectly gentle and at once became attached to his new owner. Mr. Bancroft, who has never marketed for his own family, now goes regularly to buy apples for his pet horse, and the latter shows great appreciation of the attention. I saw him riding it a very cloudy day this week, and a fine picture the white-haired equestrian and his steed made. The horse looks like one of famous Lexington's progeny. He is the same shade of bay as that monarch of the turf, has black mane and tail and white feet, all marks of the Lexington strain. Mr. Bancroft rises daily at 5 or 6 a. m. and, excepting while at breakfast, writes or is otherwise occupied with brain work until 2 in the afternoon, soon after which hour he rarely fails to start for his ride. His wife, who makes no secret of being over seventy years of age, receives regularly on Mondays and occasionally makes calls.

Geneva's Bad Bargain.

[From the New York Sun.]

Geneva is menaced with a serious calamity. Some time ago the Duke of Brunswick left his enormous fortune to Geneva by a quaintly worded testament, to which the municipality administered as universal legatee. Grateful for the magnificent bequest willed to it by Charles Frederick, the city erected a costly equestrian statue to his memory, laid out pleasure grounds and founded schools upon the strength of the Brunswickian heritage, valued at several millions of francs. Meanwhile the "agnates" of the Brunswick-Luneberg Ducal House took legal steps to dispute the validity of Duke Charles' will, upon the ground that, at the time he executed that document, he was "non compos mentis," a circumstance which, under the Brunswick State laws of the 6th and 14th of March, 1833, would render his testamentary dispositions null and void. The case thus raised has been recently tried before the Brunswick tribunals, which have given sentence against Geneva, declaring his Higness' will, under which that city claims his inheritance, to be invalid. Geneva has signified her intention to appeal to still higher courts; but, as it would appear, the leading jurists of Germany are of the opinion that the decision of the Brunswick tribunal will be in every respect confirmed. Should this prove to be the case, Geneva will have spent an enormous sum of money in honor of Duke Charles, and to her own manifest embellishment, but, instead of deriving it from the proceeds of the celebrated Brunswick brilliants, she will have to pay it out of her own pocket.

Barbarism in Russia.

[From the New York Times.]

The 18th of January (the 6th by Russian reckoning) is one of the great national festivals of Russia, known as the "Kreshtchenie," or blessing of the rivers. On that day, in every part of the Empire, the priests go in procession to the nearest river, and, dipping the crucifix in its waters, solemnly bless and consecrate them. The moment this is done, the common people rush forward to fill their jugs, cups, or bottles, in the belief that the water thus hallowed will be an infallible cure for any ailments which may afflict them. It is not unfrequently preserved in this way till the next "benediction day" comes round. The ceremony assumes its most imposing form in St. Petersburg, where thousands of people assemble to witness it. The Czar himself is usually present, as well as other members of the imperial family, for whose accommodation an ornamental pavilion is erected on the granite quay facing the Neva, close to the Winter Palace.

How They Live in the Nicobar Islands.

[From the Spectator.]

There is a fascinating apathy about the Nicobarese; they live in states of profound mental abstraction, dreaming away their days like veritable lotos eaters, and seeming to be devoid of the most distant idea of an occupation. Their only accomplishment is that delightfully lazy one which Americans call whittling; and some of the wooden figures which they produce show remarkable skill. The male portion of the population are known individually and collectively as "Captain"—another American foible—and they artlessly seek to propitiate their visitors by certificates of good character, made out and signed by the convicts stationed on the islands. The women appear to have the upper hand in the management of affairs; and the priests, who also serve in the capacity of physicians, are put to death whenever they fail to effect a cure—a custom which may well make the European blush for his boasted civilization.

The Anacreon of the Guillotine.

[From Memoirs of Prince Metternich.]

"Among the dismal celebrities of a bloody epoch I will mention Barere, who gained the nickname of the Anacreon of the Guillotine. To my great surprise, this man one day desired an interview with me. I found him in the traces of that spurious refinement which was also a characteristic of Robespierre. The reason of his coming was to ask a favor for one of his relations. To judge from his physiognomy, one might have taken him for the most harmless creature in the world. I shall perhaps have to speak again of persons of the same stamp as Barere and Merlin of Thionville, whose reign ended with the Reign of Terror."

BONDEAU.

[From Temple Bar.]

A rose fell from her hair last night,
When dawn undid the frail lamplight,
And the waltz went more languidly.
I brought it her. She looked on me,
Half-turned to set her wreath aright.

I wonder was the dawn's delight
Lovelier or more infinite
When Cypris o'er the roseate sea
Arose?

Red flower of flowers, 'tis yours by right
To touch her long throat's rose and white,
And fall for love. Tell her for me
How hard sometimes it is to be
So near a rose, alas! not quite
A rose.

ABBOTTSFORD.

How Walter Scott's Old Home Appears in These Days.

[From Land and Water.]

An old college scout at Christ Church, Oxford, one "Cicero Cook," held by an aphorism that a man's character could be told by the books and surroundings in his study.

At Sir Walter Scott's house, therefore, I expected to find a reflex of the thoughts of the great novelist. The house itself stands at the bottom of a deep declivity which leads from the main road. It is built close to the Tweed, and the Gala water falls into it just below. The general appearance of the house is that of an old castle, but made with modern stone—a design suggested by the antiquarian mind of Sir Walter Scott, who evidently treasured up many things which otherwise would have perished. For instance, the old Tolbooth of Edinburg having been demolished in 1817, the stones of the portal were given to Sir Walter Scott and rebuilt into a doorway, which bears the following inscription:

The Lord of Armies is my protector.
Blessit ar thay that trust in the Lord.—1575.

I had to wait a few minutes in the little room before the guide came to conduct us over the house.

In this ante-hall were several curious prints, especially a picture of a sea fight, the Wolverine, Captain Montague, taking some French luggers; a desperate fight between the Russian and Cossack cavalry, 1800; a procession in Edinburgh, and a trunk made of tiger skin, probably a present to Sir Walter years ago.

The first room we were ushered into was Sir Walter Scott's study, the furniture of which is left exactly as when Sir Walter died.

The table on which he wrote is an old-fashioned affair, but has many drawers and many wings, just the table to suit a man who had a great many papers to deal with. The arm-chair is covered with leather, and just the sort of chair into which a busy man would delight to throw himself back and think. Near the fire-place is a piece of furniture made from portions of the Spanish Armada, with this motto, "*Affiavit Deus et dissipantur.*" The tables in the dining-hall at Westminster School are made from portions of the wreck of the same Armada. All round the room are numerous shelves with books, and half way up the room a gallery with more books, very like what we have at the Athenæum Club. It may have been possible that Sir Walter took the hint from the Athenæum, which was founded in 1824, and of which Sir Walter was one of the first members. Behind the chair is a cupboard devoted to Sir Walter's pipes and sticks, and I was delighted to find out that Sir Walter Scott smoked. Among the books I noticed bound copies of the French newspaper the Moniteur.

I could not think why Sir Walter had such a collection of the Moniteur until my friend Mr. Walpole, who was with me, told me he thought Sir Walter Scott bound them because they would contain Napoleon's bulletins, and were the official repository of French dispatches in those days. In return for his kindness, I told Mr. Walpole that I should be only too pleased if I could find any book in the library relating to his family, so I looked about sharp, and within five minutes I caught sight of two—namely, "Orford's Works" and "Memoir of H. Warpole."

The next room to the study, the drawing-room, is a wonderful place. At one end of it stands an admirable bust of Sir Walter by my grandfather, Sir Francis Canirey.

In a bay window is a table containing many interesting relics, as follows: Portrait of James Stuart, born June 10, 1688, died at Rome 1766. The purse of Rob Roy, also the Skein Dhu—English black knife or dagger—belonging to Rob Roy. The tumbler used by Burns, Tam O'Shanter's snuff-box, Napoleon's portfolio, ornamented with golden bees. This, if I mistake not, was presented to Six Walter by the Duke of Wellington, probably at the time when he was writing "The Life of Napoleon." The Duke's autograph accompanies Napoleon's portfolio. A lock of Lord Nelson's hair. A lock of the Duke of Wellington's hair.

In this room are some ebony chairs, also some very old, handsome furniture, which I do not understand. These were presented by King George IV.

In the next room—the dining-room—is a picture of Sir Walter Scott, taken about 1825 by Rayburn, one of the most famous portrait painters that ever lived. Standing by Sir Walter are represented two hounds—one Maida, the Luffra of the Lady of the Lake, and of another hound called Menus.

A portrait of an old lady struck me as wonderful, and I admired it still more when I was told it was Sir Walter Scott's mother. There is also a fine portrait of King James I., and a marvelous bit of work, namely, Camrood's painting of the head of Mary, Queen of Scotts, the day after this unfortunate lady was beheaded. I was transfixed by this picture, as the features of life seemed to have been suddenly frozen by death into the cold, pale face; particularly well did I observe that the lips were pursed up—probably the facial expression of the very last moment of this unfortunate lady. The whole of this room is papered with some wonderful and very handsome Chinese paper, said to be all hand-painted.

The walls of the passage leading out of this room are hung with the most interesting relics. A pair of pistols found in Napoleon's carriage after Waterloo, very handsome, handy weapons, engraved "Versailles;" King James VI.'s hunting flask; the spurs of Prince Charlie; Rob Roy's gun, with the initials "R. M. C.;" the iron mask worn by Wishart, the martyr, at the stake, to prevent his addressing the people; the money-box of King James IV.; Bruce's candlestick, with a most admirable arrangement for keeping up the candle always to burning point; the magnificent tusk of an elephant.

But what much pleased me was a pen-and-ink drawing of Queen Elizabeth dancing. It must be a portrait of the Queen because it is so like the monument in Westminster Abbey, the bust of which, in my Deanery days at Westminster, it was my special province to keep clean. The Queen is represented as dancing by herself, evidently not knowing that a lot of gentlemen were quizzing her. The faces of these worthies can just be seen grinning through the curtains. If Queen Elizabeth was not pretty, anyhow, as is very frequently the case, the want of facial beauty was fully compensated by an exceedingly pretty foot and ankle. Her Majesty wore clocked stockings, and a lovely little pair of shoes, which, according to the present mode of measuring ladies' chaussures, would be the size called "small twos."

The doors of the Hall were then suddenly thrown open, and a most interesting place it is. All along the walls are hung cuirasses, helmets, and swords of, I should say, almost every age and period. Above the armor are coats-of-arms, and a double line of escutcheons displays the heraldic bearings of the Scotts, Kerrs, Elliots, Douglases, and other border clans, these reminding us of the flags hung up of the Knights of the Order of the Bath in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

An American Minister Missed.

[London Dispatch in N. Y. Tribune.]

Constant inquires are made in diplomatic circles as to when the American Government intends to appoint a Minister to England. They recognize Mr. Hoppin's able, courteous discharge of the duties of Charge d'Affaires, but Tory politicians begin to query whether the delay in sending a full Minister does not indicate political coolness. Such inference would be surely drawn if a European power acted similarly. Remarks are heard frequently in society on the same point. A distinguished lady says she used to meet Mr. Motley wherever candles were lighted; now she never sees or hears of an American Minister. Some journals also comment on the vacancy, alleging that the inadequate salary compels competent candidates to decline the position. One paper declares that there is no prospect of the present Government's inducing a suitable Minister to accept the position, and understands that the matter is postponed until the next administration. All this is distinctly injurious to the American reputation.

Enlisting Pirates.

[New York Cor. of the Boston Herald.]

The stage of the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, is not altogether an unattractive place for a curious visitor, during the morning hours, just at this time. With commendable patience the authors of "Pinafore" and the "Pirates" are conducting a free singing school there. Young women and men who long for operatic honors attend by the hundreds. Some of the women come in unseasonable bonnets of straw, with scanty black shawls wrapped around their shoulders, and some in sealskin sacks and diamond ear-rings. Some of the men wear the insignia of the howling swell, and some of them pleasantly masquerade as tramps. Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan are fitting out three extra bands of "Pirates" with whom they intend to scuttle the country, and the task is, as may be imagined, herculean. Evil-eyed pirates and gentle generals' daughters are to be had by the wholesale, but, for some reason or other, Mr. Gilbert, despite his well known curious way of looking at things, will not consent to send forth opera companies composed of voiceless actors, be they ever so piratical or daughterly. A day or two ago Mr. Sullivan sat on a camp-stool, near the stage foot-lights, considerately pandering to the well-known bashfulness of stage youngsters by keeping his eyes steadfastly fixed on a morning newspaper which lay across his knees. Between the intervals of ecstatic song which arose in the neighborhood of a piano near the left wings, Mr. Sullivan was able to tell a reporter that the management of the theater is forming three troupes to play the "Pirates." One is going to Ford's Theater at Philadelphia, one is going through the Eastern States, and the third will be sent South. The original troupe here will probably visit the West when the people of New York get tired of it. Being questioned as to when he composed the "Pirates," Mr. Sullivan replied: "We finished it before leaving home, but, after our arrival here, I found, to my dismay, that I had left the score of the entire first act behind me. There was hardly time to send for it, nor was there anybody at home who would have been able to lay his hand upon it. Nothing remained to do but to write the first act over again. Mr. Gilbert fortunately had not been so careless with his manuscript, and I therefore had that to work upon. I suppose my present work bears about the same relation to that I left behind as the copy from memory by a poet of one of his nearly completed poems would bear to the original. I'm not a little curious to compare the two."

A Depraved Small Boy.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Jan. 6.]

A fearful example of criminal precocity is afforded by a case which recently came before the Assize Court of St. Peter, in Martinique. A boy named Emilien Dema, aged 11, was accused of having deliberately murdered Paul Sarpon, a child of 3 1-2 years. The following extracts from Dema's examination will show the horrifying cold-bloodedness with which he admitted the commission of the crime. On being asked how he had dispatched his victim, he answered, "I killed him intentionally. I got him to come and play with me. He followed me and we played together at first, and then I led him near the edge of a cliff and pushed him over. I next jumped down after him, beat and kicked him, bit him in the neck, and finished him off with a stone." Wishing, as he said, to assure himself of having really "finished off" Sarpon, this young monster stated that he then dragged the body into a pool of water and effectually prevented any return to life by placing a heavy stone on the head. The President of the court inquired of Dema why he had taken the child's life, to which he replied, "because I hated him for having had me punished by my mother." On a question being put as to whether he had felt no regret or pity on seeing the murdered boy struggling in the agonies of death, the prisoner, who seemed greatly surprised at such a query, answered decidedly "No," and added, on being further interrogated, that not even the fear of the police would have deterred him, as his desire was to "kill Paul." The child criminal, who had given his evidence throughout most impassively, displayed no feeling of any kind on being sentenced to the maximum punishment of twenty years' imprisonment in a house of correction.

Say's New Yacht.

[Baltimore Special to Chicago Times.]

M. Henry Say, the wealthy French banker and tourist, who with his family is making a tour around the world on his steam yacht, has determined to have a new yacht constructed to take the place of the Henriette, which, it will be remembered, was disabled in a collision some time since while bound for this port. M. Say has been in Baltimore since the disaster which befell his craft, and it was first his intention to have the Henriette repaired, but recently he decided to build a new one in which to complete his tour of the world. Accordingly he has awarded a contract to a firm of this city for a magnificently appointed steam-yacht, to cost $200,000, which is to be completed by the first of August. The new vessel will be two hundred and fifty feet in length, thirty-two feet beam, with twenty depth of hold. It will be supplied with compound engines of the latest and most approved styles, and all the cabin accommodations will be under deck. In beauty of design and finish it will equal, if not surpass, any yacht in the world. M. Say, with his family, will travel through the United States pending the completion of the yacht.

A Cute Trick.

[From the Boston Times.]

A Canadian defaulter played a cute trick. Having stolen and skipped with $6,000 which was entrusted to him in the double capacity of postmaster and telegraph operator, he stopped in the evening at a country village and stepped into the telegraph office. There he heard the message come over, "robber escaped." The operator was a girl, and he told her he was a repairer sent by the telegraph company. She asked him to help her, as the wires were out of repair. So he took the message in full; but instead of copying it out invented and substituted one saying that the thief was coming that way and would try to pass himself off for a detective in pursuit of the thief. Then he "lit out" again and crossed the line, settling in the United States. Meanwhile the pursuing detective, who never caught him, was arrested and trotted around the village for the people to look at as the big thief, till the robbed man came up and released him.

A Five Minute Fox Hunt.

[From the New York Herald.]

What was called a fox hunt took place at Richmond, S. I., yesterday. There was a real fox which had come into the possession of the proprietor of Jade's Hotel and was fed on lager beer and other delicacies preparatory to the sport. Two huntsmen only appeared on horseback, and when the fox was let loose from the bag men and dogs followed in quick pursuit. Reynard had forgotten how to run in the domestic circles in which his leisure was recently spent, and so was overtaken and killed before he had traveled much over 200 yards. The Richmond county fox hunt lasted nearly five minutes.

LYONS, France, is going to raise a statue to the memory of Jacquard, the inventor of the famous loom bearing his name, who was born there in 1752 and died in 1834. This machine, strange to say, reduced the labor but not the earnings of weavers, yet it was, nevertheless, when first brought out, burned on the market place of Lyons. The statue, of marble, with bronze reliefs, purports to represent Jacquard, with folded arms, contemplating the destruction of his machine.

THE BIGGEST BRIDGE YET.

Projected Structure Over the Frith of Forth in Scotland.

[Edinburgh Cor. of the London Times.]

The railway suspension bridge over the Forth at Queensferry will be, when completed, the most remarkable application of the suspension principle in the world. The plans of the engineer were approved by the Board of Trade some time ago; and as the contracts for the work have now been formally completed, the time seems opportune for giving some account of this great engineering undertaking. The only alteration required by the Board of Trade on the plans as submitted to them related to the height of the central spans above the waterway of the Forth. As originally drawn, the plans allowed for a height of 150 feet above high-water mark, the object being to allow of the free passage of ships of war to the anchorage of St. Margaret's Hope, above North Queensferry. Taking into account the recent changes in naval architecture, it occurred to the Forth Bridge Railway Company that a height of 135 feet would more than meet practical requirements, while it would materially reduce the expense of the undertaking. The Board of Trade held a special inquiry in Edinburgh on this point, and, after hearing counsel for the various interests involved, including Grangemouth, Alloa and other river ports, it was resolved to insist on the original plan being adhered to.

The breadth of the Forth at Queensferry is rather more than a mile; but as the viaduct is to be continued overland on the north shore for several hundred yards, the whole length of the bridge will be about one mile and one-third. This, however, gives no fair idea of the breadth of span to which the physical conditions require the suspension principle to be applied. In the midst of the firth, but rather nearer to the northern than to the southern shore, rises the rocky islet of Inchgarvie. On either side of this island the bed of the river bed sinks to a depth which is impracticable for engineering purposes. On the north side the sinks to a depth of 210 feet, on the south side to 180 feet, below the water mark; and it is there for a breadth of 1,600 feet on either side, that no practicable bottom can be found for piers, and, therefore, that the suspension principle has perforce to be resorted to. Between the deep furrow on the south side of Inchgarvie and the southern shore there is a reach of comparatively shallow water, with a maximum depth of 30 feet, but within which foundations may be found for some 12 or 15 piers. Viewed in profile from the bosom of the firth, the bridge will thus present to view five distinct sections. First there is a shallow-water section on the south side, covering some 2,000 feet, and supported on 16 piers; then there is the deep-water section, south of Inchgarvie, traversed by a suspension bridge; next there is the Island of Inchgarvie itself, over which the viaduct will be carried on two or three piers; then there is the deep-water section north of Inchgarvie, spanned by a second suspension bridge; and, lastly, there is the northern shoreward section, which carries the viaduct on ten or eleven piers from the brink of the tide to the dead level of the Fife shore. The great features of the architectural design, as seen from the firth, will be the four pairs of lofty towers on which the massive steel chains which are to support the two suspension bridges will be hung, and the two pairs of landward buttresses to which the suspending chains will be anchored. Of the towers, two pairs will rise from the Island of Inchgarvie, and will reach the imposing height of 596 feet. Two pairs on the shore of North Queensferry, and the other two on the brink of deep water on the southern channel, will attain to a height of 584 feet. The two pairs of buttresses on the north and the south side respectively will be, of course, less lofty; but they will be bold and striking masses of masonry. No one can compare the engineer's plans with the physical aspect of the scene of his projected operations without being impressed by the combined boldness and ingenuity of his design.

A bird's-eye view of the plan serves only to enhance its merits and to increase one's wonder. Those parts of the bridge, north and south, which rests on piers, with a solid foundation, will consist of a single permanent way 25 feet broad, and carrying a double set of rails. But the intervening portions carried by the suspension bridges will consist of two distinct and parallel branches, each 15 feet broad, each carrying a single line of rails, and 100 feet apart. These branches will be tightly braced together; and this arrangement has been adopted in order to give greater breadth, and therefore greater stability, to the whole structure. Seen from above, the outline of the design has the appearance of a shuttle with elongated points. The divergence of the branches begins at the massive piers, two on each side, to which the suspension chains will be anchored, and the maximum of divergence, 100 feet, will be attained before the lofty towers are reached. While the bridge throughout the greater part of its extent makes necessarily a straight course, the shoreward part at either end forms a gentle curve. From each shore to the beginning of the suspension bridge the line rises with a gradient of 1 in 100. In the shoreward sections, and in that over Inchgarvie, the permanent way rests on the upper members of the lattice girders; but in the two suspension sections it rests on the lower members. By this contrivance here, as in the case of the Tay bridge, the full height of 150 feet above the high water mark is confined to the central sections only.

It will be evident from what has been said that each of the deep-water channels north and south of the Island of Inchgarvie will be spanned by a double suspension bridge. Each of these double bridges will consist of four parallel and enormous lattice-girders—two for each branch. These girders will be 1,600 feet long. Seen in profile, their upper members will form an arched outline, with a maximum height of fifty feet and a minimum of nineteen feet besides the towers. On these towers, of course, their ends will rest; but they will derive their main support from four immense steel chains, one for each girder, which will be slung over the towers and fastened to the anchoring piers at either end. The girders will be attached to the chains by stout wrought-iron rods at intervals of fifty feet.

Vast as the undertaking seems, there is every reason to have confidence in its practicability. The engineer is Sir Tuomas Bouch, C. E., whose greatest achievement hitherto—the Tay bridge—has turned out a splendid success—a success recognized and indorsed in the honor of knighthood awarded to him since its completion. The great expense of the scheme is a formidable obstacle to its accomplishment. The capital of the Forth Bridge Railway Company is £1,250,000. The interest on this sum—£75,000 a year—has been guaranteed by four railway companies, the largest share being borne by the North British, which will be saved by the new route an annual outlay of £40,000 on account of its ferry traffic between Granton and Burntisland. The estimated cost of the entire undertaking is £1,116,000, which is equivalent to the whole capital of the company, less £134,000 set aside as guaranteed shares by the North British Company under the Fife Railways act of 1876. A formal commencement of the work of construction was made in September last, when the foundation was laid of one of the great towers on the Island of Inchgarvie. When the masonry of that tower had been carried up to high-water mark, the work was suspended in anticipation of the contract for the whole undertaking being accepted and entered on. The expectation was that the bridge could not be finished within less time than six or seven years; but it is stated that it is an express stipulation with the contractors that the completed fabric is to be handed over to the company not later than January 1, 1885.

MR. LOUIS HINKEL, of East Poeston Kill, N. Y., says: "I call St. Jacobs Oil the best liniment I ever used. It cured me of Rheumatism and pain in the back."

Beethoven Conservatory.

The second grand musical soiree of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music will be given at the Seminary Hall, on Sixteenth and Pine, under the direction of Mr. A. Waldauer, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening. The programme is as follows:

1. Allegro con Brio, Sonate Op. 7, Beethoven; Fugue-Finale, Fantasie Op. 15, Schubert; Mr. Henry G. Hanchett. 2. Romanza, Palloni; Miss Annie Francis. 3. Etude, Op. 25, No. 7; Scherzo, Op. 31, Chopin; Mr. G. G. Hanchett. 4. Angels Serenade, Braga; Miss Laura E. Fisher. Violin obligato, Mr. A. Waldauer. 5. Kreislerians, Op. 16, No. 2, Schumann; Waldesrauschen (Forest Murmurs), Liszt; Mr. H. G. Hanchett. 6. La Biondina, F. P. Tamburello; Miss Rose Schumacher. Violin obligato, Mr. A. Waldauer. 7. Murmurs Æolian, Gottschalk; Concert Etude, Rubinstein; Mr. H. G. Hanchett.

The concert will introduce to St. Louis Mr. Henry G. Hanchett, whose reputation as a pianist had preceded him to St. Louis. Mr. Hanchett is one of the professors of music of the Conservatory.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Shylock of Mr. Bandmann as presented nightly at Pope's is eliciting much comment. The character of the Jew in "The Merchant of Venice" is conceded even by Mr. Bandmann's most crabbed critics to be the one in which he is pre-eminent and in which he displays that daring and originality of conception which has acquired for him such a reputation. His portrayal of Shylock is a most interesting one and should be viewed by all. Bandmann does not follow the traditions of the stage; he brushes them all aside and depicts a Jew entirely different from our preconceived notions of Shylock. Some of his stage business is both novel and effective. In the expression of concentrated passion and tragic outbursts Mr. Bandmann is perhaps at his best. In the few lines where pathos predominates, we think Mr. Bandmann is weakest; neither does he, in our opinion, conspicuously shine in the flattering language he addresses to the lawyer in the trial scene. Bandmann's Shylock is cast in the heroic mould, and when the collapse of the strong-willed Jew comes the contrast is so vivid, so graphic, that the actor's genius is at once apparent. The Portia of Mrs. Bandmann is an able assumption. Her enunciation and elocution are excellent. Fault might be found with the monotony of her tones. The Bassanio of Mr. Percy Lyndell was exceedingly well done, and his delivery good. Mr. Henry Aveling, as Antonio, was satisfactory. Mr. Philip Beck gave a good performance of Gratiano, although at times it was not satisfying. The slurred and rapid delivery of some of the lines was a blemish. The Launcelot Gobbo of Mr. Harry Barfoot was—well, not the Gobbo of Shakspeare. It was very poorly played, without the least particle of humor. "The Merchant of Venice" will be repeated until further notice.

Rice's Surprise Party in "Horrors" drew a bigger house last evening than on Monday. The rollicking fun of the piece keeps the audience in a continual laughter, while the aggregation of feminine beauty Rice has secured for the piece at once ensures its success.

Lovers of the variety programme are treated to a good entertainment at the Theatre Comique this week. Harris and Woods, the La Van brothers and Miss Germon are first-class in their different specialties.

Miss Annie Pixley in "M'Liss" is drawing good houses. Her support is good and the drama is replete with racy Western humor. Her new songs and medleys are proving exceedingly attractive.

The sale of single tickets for the Mapleson season of grand Italian opera commences tomorrow. This is the last day for season tickets.

George Heuer's benefit comes off on Saturday evening next. Don't forget George, but get your tickets at once.

IF your skin is yellow, or if you are troubled with Pimples and Boils, cleanse your blood with Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price only 25 cents.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

David Gray, eighty-seven years of age, was burned to death in his house near Bloomington, Ind., Monday.

Hannes Deboer, of Minonk, Ill., the murderer of Ella Martin, has been sentenced to be hanged February 17.

B. C. Burney, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, lies at the point of death at his residence, at Atoka, I. T.

The dormitory of the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., burned Tuesday afternoon, Loss $6,000; insurance $4,000.

The foundry and machine-shop of J. W. Hedges, Lincoln, Neb., was entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday. Loss $8,500; partially insured.

The first monthly drawing given by the Colorado Land and Mineral Association occurred at Denver, Tuesday. The capital prize was $30,000.

Track hands on the Pan Handle Road at Steubenville, O., struck for higher wages Monday. The price now paid is $1 per day and they demand $1 25.

The Indians in Indian Territory are greatly excited over the Oklahoma bill, and say they mean war if it passes. They say they can raise 20,000 fighting men.

George Rolfe, William Lucas and J. A. McDonald were suffocated in a Bonanza shaft, at Howland Flat, Sierra County, California, Monday, by the fumes of a blast.

The discovery has been made that Orvil Grant, brother of Gen. U. S. Grant, is a clerk in the Registry Department of the Chicago Post-office at a salary of $700 per year.

Major Morrow had another engagement with Victoria's band in New Mexico on the 17th inst. Lieut. French was killed and two scouts were wounded. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Wolg Fook, a Chinaman, who was to have been hanged Tuesday at Portland, Oregon, for the murder of one of his countrymen, suicided in his cell the night previous by strangulation.

There have been a number of deaths lately among the colored refugees at the barracks near Topeka, Kas. Bodies have been left at the burying ground three or four days before being interred.

August Heinz, a groceryman in East Atchinson, Kas., was arrested Monday night when about to set fire to his storeroom. He was insured for $5,000 and had let his stock run down to $400 worth.

A young man named George Frederick, son of a respectable farmer in Tazwell county, Ill., died Monday from the effects of poison administered by a woman named Clarissa Edmonds, with whom he was living.

Four robbers on Tuesday evening broke in a glass show window at Olson's jewelry store, Chicago, and seizing four trays of watches, etc., jumped into a hack and endeavored to escape. They were captured after a desperate fight by police and citizens.

Gen. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, intends to sue Gen. Sherman for libel. Last week, in an interview, the latter stated that Gen. Boynton was a man entirely without character, and that for $1,000 he would slander his own mother.

Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association, Washington, D. C., has defaulted in $25,000. Terry was for many years connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, under Gen. O. O. Howard.

Rev. J. R. Henderson, pastor of the M. E. Church at Van Wert, O., was horsewhipped yesterday by Miss Norma Comer, organist of that church. Miss Comer had been attending several dances, for which the reverend gentleman censured her publicly in church on Sunday.

To stop an aching head, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a sure cure.

Second District Police Court.

There were eleven cases docketed to-day in this court. Samuel Shields, for being a frequenter of a disreputable house on Christy avenue, was fined $50. Minnie Logan, John Lucas, Louis Creamer, John Whalen, Jack Cashbaum, John Byron, Louis Schiffner, were arraigned for disturbing the peace.

POND'S EXTRACT

Subdues Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic, Venous and Mucous.

The Wonder of Healing.

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., &c., &c., &c., of the Hospital for Women in Soho Square, London, writing to "The Lancet," under date of August 23, 1879, says: "POND'S EXTRACT is a good preparation. I have used it for some time (ten to fifteen minims) with marked benefit in cases of passive uterine hemorrhage."

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DR. ARTHUR GUINNESS, F.R.C.S., of England, says: "I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT for Hemorrhages of different kinds, for Hemorrhoids, and for affections of the eyes, and also in Rheumatic inflammatory swelling of the joints, with great success."

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☞ It is unsafe to use other articles with our directions. Insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Refuse all imitations and substitutes.

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1880. A MODEL MODERN NEWSPAPER 1880.

THE POST-DISPATCH,

Of St. Louis.

DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS

"Tria Juncta in Uno."

Consolidation of Three Newspapers in One.

The Evening Dispatch,
The Evening Post,
The Evening Star.

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis.

A Democratic Journal Devoted to the Interests of Missouri.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1880

Standing upon the threshold of the New Year the POST-DISPATCH makes its bow to the public with the happy consciousness that it has deserved well in the past and the certainty that it will do even better in the future. It looks forward and backward with equal pleasure—satisfied with what it has done and with what it will do.

The POST-DISPATCH has been and will be a Newspaper in the true sense of the word. It owns the exclusive membership and franchise in the Associated Press. It is in constant telegraphic communion with all parts of the habitable Globe. Its Correspondents are at all the principal Fountains of News, and spare neither Money, Labor nor Brains to be the *Earliest*, the most *Complete* and the most *Reliable* Historian of the Incidents and Accidents of the Day throughout the World. It will maintain its Excellent Record of being the Most Thorough and the Most Accurate Chronicle of the Local Happenings of St. Louis, enjoying, as it does, facilities for gathering information which are not shared by any other journal in the city.

Editorially it will continue to urge good, old-fashioned Democracy as the only Rational System of Government, and in the coming struggle between *Imperialism* and *Free Institutions* it will be found at all times in the lead fighting the Battle of the People beneath the Standard of Law, Liberty and Local Self-Government. Though Democratic, our Democracy is preceded by an allegiance to Truth and Honesty, and, once convinced that truth to itself or honesty to the public demand it, it has proved in the past that it will spare neither censure nor rebuke within or without the party when it deems them necessary. Its principles are tolerably familiar to the people of the State, as they have been repeatedly and frankly stated, and on every question from hard, sound Money to Western Improvements everybody knows that a definite position has been taken and held.

A DOLLAR WEEKLY.

The WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH has been established to be to Missouri what the Daily is to St. Louis, and the manner in which it has been taken up—evidenced by the surest of all testimony, the subscription list—shows that a progressive, enterprising, live Newspaper can command success in itself, without adventitious aid, and with no recommendation except that of innate and superior merit. The WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH has already become an institution which Missourians can not afford to do without, for, in the character of its news and the practical value of all its matter, it is almost a necessary household article to every farmer or merchant in the country. The Markets are brought down to the very moment of going to press just a day ahead of any morning contemporary, for, in the nature of things, a paper printed in the morning cannot contain as late news as a paper printed in the evening and going out by the same evening's mail. The importance of this one consideration, were there no other, would be enough to place the WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH far beyond any competitor, for a day's intelligence from a fluctuating market may save or make a business. The Weekly is specially edited to give a complete history of the week brought down to 4 o'clock of the day of issue, each subject having its carefully considered space, and its proper application to the business, the domestic, or the social wants of its readers.

The year of our Lord 1880 opens with a promise of solid Prosperity, the like of which has not been known since the War. The piping times of Peace in all their fullness and plenty foster industry and enterprise in the land. Every wheel that turns, and every share that rolls the mellow loam up to the ripening sun, is driven by the sturdy arm of a citizen whose vote will be cast in this crisis-year either to make this happy promise a permanent reality of true popular self-government, or to see in its stead a sham Republic, with its attendants of a military, personal, centralized Government, eternal sectional strife and certain Mexicanization.

The POST-DISPATCH will appeal, during the coming year, to the conscience and patriotism of all true Americans who would keep the sacred and revered fires of Liberty alight to rally to its support during a season which will witness the bitterest and the most important Political Canvass which the American Republic has been yet called upon to enter.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The POST-DISPATCH will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents.
Daily, per month	85 cents.
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

The carriers will collect the city subscriptions on their routes; all subscriptions by mail must be prepaid, and annual subscriptions will not be considered unless accompanied by the money.

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[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

POPE'S THEATER—Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann.
OLYMPIC THEATER—Annie Pixley.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Rice Surprise Party.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Performance.

In view of the great political importance of the coming year, and the next Presidential contest, the price of the WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH *has been reduced to* ONE DOLLAR *per year, free of postage.*

In order to give everybody an opportunity to see for himself that we publish the very best weekly ever published in the West, we shall send the WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH *on trial for three months, or thirteen consecutive issues, for twenty-five cents, postage free.*

IF Mr. Edison is the inventor that he claims to be, he should promptly invent an excuse for his recent failure.

WHEN the Fitz John Porter case is finally disposed of the people will still have Mr. Tilden and his wrongs to talk about.

ANOTHER English colliery explosion is reported in the dispatches to-day. Loss of life somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred.

NOW the Pennsylvania Railroad is engaged in a scheme to gobble up the Louisville and Nashville Railway. That bit of railway stem seems to be in great demand this year.

GLORIOUS news comes from Memphis this morning. The work of sewering the city has commenced and the first official spade full of dirt has been thrown up with due formality.

REPORTS from Maine this morning indicate that the little Fusionist Legislature has had about enough of the wisdom of the Republican Supreme Court. This is an unfavorable symptom.

IT is something of a job to select a Senator in Mississippi. The Democratic caucus having failed, the Legislature has now undertaken the job with no better result. Singleton seems to have the inside track at this writing.

CINCINNATI will probably secure the next Democratic National Convention. If St. Louis can't come in, we unhesitatingly pronounce for Cincinnati. Let the Convention be held on the shady side of the Alleghanies at all events.

THE *Central Baptist* reiterates and reaffirms its article of a week ago, branding the St. Louis *Republican* as an infidel organ, and proposes hereafter to establish its charge by liberal quotations from the *Republican's* own pages. That's business.

THE Maine Fusionists are reported to be running short of funds. Unless they secure some money before a great while, they will be compelled to surrender at discretion. Some of the ardent admirers of the gentlemen in this section of the country might distinguish themselves and do a patriotic cause great good by raising subscriptions and forwarding them by telegraph. Pass the hat.

THE fact that no bill was introduced in Congress to-day to give every poor man in the world a barrel of flour and a pointer dog, to filter the water of the Missouri River or to build a pneumatic tube from San Francisco to Machiasport, Maine, leads us to infer that some of the great financial fools have finally exhausted the phosphorescent qualities of their brains.

THE removal of Mr. Isaacs from the superintendency of the St. Louis Custom-house on account of his dilatory prosecution of the work is a good thing. It is to be hoped that Mr. Alexander Cameron, who succeeds him, will infuse a little life and spirit into the gentlemen who are pottering around that stately heap of granite, for there are some middle-aged people in St. Louis who would like to look upon a new Custom-house with a roof on it before passing from this mundane sphere.

MR. PHILIP H. MORGAN, who has been named by Hayes to succeed Mr. Foster as Minister to Mexico, is a native of Louisiana, a lawyer by profession, a Republican in politics, and indorsed by prominent Louisiana Democrats. He has been United States District Attorney, a State Judge, and was a member of the International Judicial Commission established in Egypt a few years ago. His appointment to the Mexican Mission is very acceptable to the people of Louisiana, as it is regarded by them as an evidence of the appreciation by the Government of the increasing business relations between Mexico and Louisiana.

MR. HILKENE, the talented Socialist and Communist who has charge of the Missouri Labor Bureau by and with the benign consent of Gov. Phelps, has tabulated a lot of statistics on the subject of toil and moil which he has published in the Communistic German organ of this city. It is difficult to know precisely what weight to give to this mass of statistical information. Some time ago Mr. Hilkene, after making some statements on the subject of labor to a POST-DISPATCH reporter which gave offense to several wealthy mine owners, had the extreme politeness to publicly deny his own assertions. We shall expect to see him out in a card in a few days declaring that his present exhibit of the multiplication table is as false as dicers' oaths and as untrustworthy as a mule's hind leg.

WE not only want 25,000 Yankee farmers here in Missouri, but 50,000 industrious, frugal Germans as well. We could also find room for as many Scandanavians, Bohemians and euchre players. Land is abundant in the State, and very cheap. There is no need of a Land League, for the man who brings a thousand dollars to Missouri can be loaded up with rich loam and made happy in about twelve hours. Our advice is to rush here everybody. If our population can be increased a couple of hundred thousand within the next two years we will be able to claim at least six more members of Congress. The amount of happiness which this would diffuse throughout the State would alone pay for the trouble of receiving and locating the immigrants.

THAT feverish, uncontrollable yearning for Grant and a third term which we were told was fairly paralyzing business in Pennsylvania has evidently cooled down. A careful canvass made among the forty-six Philadelphia members of the Republican State Committee discloses great diversity of opinion. The *Record* has interviewed forty members in that city, with the following result: The first choice of fourteen is Blaine; of four, Grant or Blaine; of three, Grant; of three, Conkling; of one, Hayes; of one, Washburne, and fourteen declined to name their first preference. If there is devotion to Grant in any part of the State, it is to be found in Philadelphia—the most corrupt and knavish city politically in the Union. From the showing made by the *Record*, we conclude that it won't be very long until the poor old Grant boom will have great difficulty in finding people to sit up with it o' nights to keep it warm.

PATERNAL OSCULATION.

Another epidemic has evidently broken out among the clergymen of the East. Last week the Rev. Mr. Lane, of Kensico, New York, was arraigned by his congregation for indiscriminate kissing in a Plutonic way among the sisters; only three days have elapsed since the Rev. Mr. Trumbower, of Hoboken, was in a row about the marital advances of two young ladies of his congregation and the undue familiarity which he had established with the married lady who kept his boarding-house, and now we have the Rev. Gustave Hafermann on the washboard of public opinion for conduct unbecoming a pastor and a teacher of morality. Mr. Hafermann has for years supplied the Word and moral example to the German Lutheran congregation of Hoboken. Recently he took into his service a comely cook in the person of Ida Stigmann, a pronounced brunette. A week ago this valuable servant made public the fact that the pastor had been in the habit of kissing her. The matter finally came to the ears of the pastor's wife. There was a domestic broil, but no domestic roast, for the cook was incontinently bounced out of the service of that religious family, and the trustees of the church proceeded to take cognizance. An inquest was held in the church basement. The pastor didn't appear in person, but he sent a letter explaining that he had osculated his fair scullion on various and divers occasions, but that he had performed the act in a pure spirit and from the very best of Christian motives. He said that he regarded the young lady as a daughter. The trustees, after much deliberation, held that inasmuch as the pastor had two daughters of his own to kiss there was hardly any use of his extending his filial sentiments to the autocrat of the kitchen. They also decided that as the cook had a father of her own who could furnish all the kissing of that peculiar character that she might need, there was really no call for the kind ministration of the Rev. Mr. Hafermann. They, therefore, united in a gentle but firm request for his resignation. Mr. Hafermann has expressed his willingness th cut loose from the church, provided that it is the desire of the congregation. We think it would be well for him to withdraw at least. In churches, as in other departments of social life, there is a sort of feeling and respect for a man who gets into a scrape, based on the affections and a yearning for love and sympathy, with a lady of tone and character; but there never yet was a man of position who could look the public in the face after an affair with a cook or chambermaid. The *gaillard* who elopes with an heiress or the coachman who marries his rich employer's daughter are always heroes. The man about town who identifies his name with a society belle is always forgiven and treated with great respect, but the man who invades the kitchen in quest of a love, be he prelate or tinker, suffers a loss of dignity and character which nothing but years of ascetic denial and assiduous labor can restore. It would be well to make an example of Herr Hafermann, for this paternal, promiscuous kissing is growing too common among gentlemen of the cloth. It should be confined to the family circle lest it degenerate into something less ennobling and less esthetic.

THAT irascible and hot-tempered old Blunderbore, Gen. Sherman, has at last got himself into hot water in consequence of the looseness of his tongue. There is in Washington a superior article of human being known as Gen. Boynton. This remarkably gifted person is a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and a member of a telegraphic syndicate which peddles news to a half dozen prosperous newspapers. It is a peculiar weakness of this person that he thinks himself better, holier and purer than the average newspaper scavenger. He has been engaged for years in establishing a reputation for accuracy and truth which, if uninterfered with, will some day prove very valuable when he gets ready to perpetrate some gigantic offense against the public. Mr. Boynton's little hatchet is almost as celebrated as that of G. Washington. His reputation for veracity is as dear to him as was the virtue of Virginia to her Roman father. He is always exhibiting it to the public gaze. Recently, in his capacity as a retired and emeritus General, he published some severe strictures on Gen. Sherman's remarkable book of Memoirs. Sherman is as proud of that autobiography as Boynton is of his reputation for true goodness, and, being a profane, hot-tempered, autocratic old man, he has not hesitated to express his opinion of his critic in good round terms. The other day he told an interviewer that Boynton was a man utterly destitute of character; that he was a manufacturer and purveyor of lies and that he would slander his own grandmother for pay. This from the General of the Army was too much for the goody-goody newsmonger of Slanderers' Row and he immediately addressed a note to the choleric warrior asking him if he had uttered these terrible words. Sherman boldly replied that he had. Mr. Boynton thereupon announced his intention to appeal to the courts of the District of Columbia for vindication. He is busily engaged in drawing up his petition for libel, laying damages at $100,000. Under the District statutes truth is not libelous. When the hypocritical mogul of the Journalistic Whitefriars finds himself engaged in establishing a character in a court-room he will be likely to make some disagreeable discoveries. He will be surprised to find that a large number of his fellow-citizens are not impressed with his superior virtues; that many of them have little or no faith in his boasted conscientiousness, and if Gen. Sherman does no prove that he has told a thousand fibs, published a million slanders and been concerned in a hundred attempts to destroy the reputations of worthy lobbyists and jobbing politicians it will be because none of the victims of his active pen can be found and brought to the front to testify.

GEN. MAHONE, the distinguished railroad jobber and legislative corruptionist who has just been elected to the United States Senate by the negroes and repudiationists of Virginia, gave a dinner the other day to a lot of negro members of the Assembly who voted for him. Mahone, having contributed to the demoralization of the Democratic organization, is expected to aid in carrying the State for Grant. He will certainly undertake the contract. We are not willing to believe, though, that he will succeed. Poor old Virginia is in disgrace, and it may be that she will do something disreputable in her extremity, but we can hardly believe her capable of such an offense against good government and decency as the following of Mahone into the Grant camp would imply. There will come a reaction in the Old Dominion quite soon, and then Mr. Mahone will be unhorsed and sent to the rear, where he belongs.

THERE is an unpleasant reminder just now of the pious O. O. Howard and the Freedman's Bank swindle in the defalcation of Mr. Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association of Washington City. His shortage is about $25,000. For years Seth was an assistant of the great and good Howard in looking after the colored refugees, picking up abandoned lands in the South and generally shaping the interests of the Freedman's Bank. It was in this capacity that he doubtless acquired those sterling business habits and formed those remarkable ideas of financiering which now enable him to "drop the pigeon" on the unsuspecting public to the tune of $25,000. It will probably be twenty-five or thirty years before the country completely outgrows the demoralization incident to the Rev. Gen. O. O. Howard's unlucky efforts to husband the resources of the freedmen.

A MILD dispatch announces that Postmaster Brayton, of Providence, R. I., permitted a Government draft for $15,000 to go to protest last Saturday, but that he has since resigned. We have no means of knowing the politics of Brayton, but we half suspect that he is a Republican and that he is a Hayes civil service reformer. Our reason for thinking so is that very few Democrats are permitted to lick postage stamps and sweep out post-offices in the plantation of Rhode Island. Another reason is that if this particular postmaster had been a Democrat there would have been no soft and euphonious expressions in the telegrams about his having dishonored a Government draft. He would have been bluntly referred to as a thief and a defaulter. We trust that Mr. Brayton's resignation will not be accepted, for his bad conduct may result in placing an unfortunate example before the country. However, we have excellent Republican authority this morning for the assertion that "even the vices of Republicans have something in them too lofty to admit of Democratic imitation."

THE satirical rogue (see Hamlet, Act II.) of the *Globe-Democrat*, whom age cannot wither nor custom stale as to the infinitude of his variety (Antony and Cleopatra), transposes the immortal Shakspeare to remark that the power of Missouri Bourbonism will sooner transform honesty from what it is into Bourbonism than the force of honesty can translate Bourbonism into his likeness. (Hamlet, Act III). Now, by our mass (Henry V., Act II.), how absolute the knave is. (Hamlet, Act V). The power of Bourbonism to upset honesty belongs rather to Bourbon whisky than to the peculiar quality of predominant Missouri politics. Each inordinate cup is unblessed (Othello, Act II.) and many persons who have borne their faculties with meekness (Macbeth, Act I.) and have retained their political honesty have been completely knocked out of joint by Bourbonism in the liquid form—the whereunto we call the *G.-D.* to witness. We may also remark, incidentally, that no literary family should be without a well annotated edition of Shakspeare, or a book of familiar quotations.

UNHAPPY colored people in the South who are contemplating an early tour to Kansas in search of plenty and contentment should interview Wilson Irvin and Alex. Johnson, two colored gentlemen from Louisiana and Mississippi, respectively, who passed through St. Louis yesterday on their return from the happy land of Canaan. They report that they have enough of Kansas. Mr. Irvin's experience in Kansas was very discouraging. He could find nothing to do, although he walked all over the State. He reports some of the refugees sick and dying through want of proper food and shelter, and advises all colored men to keep out of the State unless they have money with which to establish themselves.

ONE of the most surprising things about this Maine turmoil is the rascally persistency and cunning ingenuity which the Maine Yankee employs in trying to break into a public office. Heretofore the office-holding itch has been more or less confined to the South and West. It is humiliating to find that the average Maine man is as fond of living at public expense as anybody else.

IF the Rev. Mr. Hayden has not laid out his lecture route yet, we can give him fine terms here in St. Louis. The desire is so great to hear words of wisdom dropping from the lips of a clergyman who probably slew a servant girl in an effort to conceal his politics, that we think we can give him ninety-five per cent of the gross receipts and pay all expenses.

OUR local lovers of Shakspeare will be delighted to know that Cove Bennett, the murderer, now confined in a Jersey City jail, is a great reader of the immortal bard. His favorite plays are "Richard II." and "Hamlet," though he confesses that the philosophy of the latter is a trifle too deep for him.

A TEXAS editor, named W. L. Gibbs, was captured by footpads near Waco the other night and made to stand and deliver. The opulent gentleman yielded $2 and the thieves very naturally concluded that his stand was far more successful than his deliver.

WE have at least 15,000,000 adults in this country and yet not one in twenty can dine without sticking his knife in his mouth. And still we lay claim to a high state of civilization.

THE Cleveland (O.) *Plaindealer*, one of the most attractive journals in the country says that the POST-DISPATCH is a superb paper. So it is.

THEY have a fatal throat disease at Deadwood and Leadville. At times it is not altogether disassociated with hemp.

PERSONAL.

—Dogs visited Joe Jefferson's place at Hohokus, N. J., and his imported stock of sheep are short three head.

—Parke Godwin, the successor of William Cullen Bryant as the editor of the New York Evening Post, is the very pink of dignity.

—The Baltimore Sun is of the opinion that the quality of George Augustus Sala's letters is best expressed in the initials of his name.

—Ex-Empress Carlotta's rugged physical health is thought unfavorable to the mental recovery which had been thought probable.

—It is stated that the marriage engagement between Lord Wentworth and Miss Julia Fletcher, author of "Kismet," is broken off.

—Miss Nancy Smith, who was lately admitted to the bar at Keokuk, was entertained at a banquet upon the occasion by her brothers-in-law.

—A vigorous attempt has been made to establish a society journal in St. Petersburg, but the censorship made short work of the Russian Laboucheres.

—Mlle. de Freycinet, daughter of the new French Premier, is described as being *mignonne, gentillette*, pretty, fresh, refined, highly educated and very natural.

—The country papers still continue to chronicle the passing away of old citizens. Some day we hope to hear of an old citizen who ordered it up or played it alone.

—Joaquin Miller, who, it appears, was married some time ago to a young lady in New York, notwithstanding his vigorous denial of the fact, threatens to become a lecturer.

—Mrs. Bell (the wife of the owner of the Bell telephone) and her sisters, the Misses Hubbard, are considered among the most artistically beautiful young ladies of Washington. Mrs. Bell is a mute.

—The report of the death of Mr. E. G. Squier proves to be incorrect. Mr. Squier was formerly United States charge in Honduras, and is the author of several interesting works on American antiquities.

—M. Gambetta is developing into an epicure. He has a great fondness for lapwings' eggs, and as these birds are rare in France, he has rented a large furze-heath near Osnabruck, Hanover, and has converted it into a preserve, where these birds will be raised to supply his table with their eggs.

—Mme. Pauline Lucca is announced to appear soon in Berlin, her former husband, Baron Rahden, having withdrawn his objections in compliance with the expressed wish of the Emperor. Mme. Lucca is now the wife of Baron Wolfhofen. She is expected to appear for the first time as Carmen.

—Mr. Boucicault has not subscribed to the Irish relief fund, for the very creditable reason that he is devoting a portion of his income to paying the way through college of a number of the sons of deceased Irish patriots. Mr. Boucicault rightly says that the true way to help these orphaned lads is to enable them to gain an education.

—Speaking of Mme. Patti's appearance in Paris, Galignani contains the information that the distinguished cantratice receives 10,000 francs for every performance, the expenses alone amounting each evening to 22,000 francs, which includes rent, salaries, authors' rights, and the allotment to the poor. Mme. Patti will sing in "Rigoletto" in March.

—Wendell Phillips is a rich man, but he lives in a very plain street wherein mechanics live. Everything about his house is old, much worn, but clean and never shabby. He has very few pictures, because even a fine engraving to suit his cultivated taste costs considerable money, and he is unwilling to buy what a poor man could not afford. He is friendly in a very quiet way. He is a devoted husband, and when he is at home always dines in the room of his wife, who has been an invalid ever since she was a girl and who never leaves that room.

—Mme. Wykerslooth de Weerdestein, born Princess Charlotte de la Tremouille, has just died. She was the daughter of the Duc de la Tremouille, the only French noble who has the right to remain covered in the presence of the sovereign. Mme. de Wykerslooth, who has been a widow for some years, could not become used to the pronunciation of her husband's queer Dutch name. It used to be related of her that, when on one occasion she arrived at a hotel in Turin, she wrote down her name as "de la Tremouille," and, turning to the landlord, quietly remarked: "As for the name of my husband, you must ask his valet. I have never been able to remember or pronounce it."

Thurman Looming Up.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Thurman is suddenly projected to the front as a Presidential candidate, his hopes being hung on the proposed change in the method of choosing Presidential Electors in New York. If that plan should be adopted, New York would be taken from the possible Democratic States, and Ohio would become the battle-ground. This new boom is under the fostering care of John G. Thompson.

A Good Man Destroyed.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

The Princess Louise, whose arrival at Halifax is expected about the last day of the month, will be met at sea by the sons of the Prince of Wales and the North American squadron. Lieutenant Colonel Littleton will not return with the Princess, his order about low-necked dresses having impaired his usefulness by subjecting him to popular ridicule.

Washington Society News.

[From the Boston Post.]

At the recent White House reception Mme. Outrey wore a rose pink silk, trimmed with exquisite point lace. Mme. Ouray was the observed of all observers. She was dressed somewhat decollete in a wampum girdle, an army blanket cut bias and a plug hat of the fashion of 1867.

Not a Religious Journal.

[From the Central Baptist.]

That the Republican "has done and is doing more for the cause of genuine religion than all the religious papers in Missouri combined," people will not readily believe. They will look on the assertion as more of an idle boast than the utterance of sober opinion.

One Tight State.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The frightful story is on the wings of the malicious press that the bottom has fallen out of the Grant boom in Pennsylvania. The same accident has happened in Indiana. In Illinois only the boom is water tight.

Another Sneer.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

If Moody succeeds in turning St. Louis from the error of its ways, he will next feel that his faith is able to take hold of the Mississippi River, turn its current up stream, empty its waters into the Arctic Ocean, and melt the icy heart of the North Pole.

Not at all Unreasonable.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

More cerebral activity and less wagging of the sub-maxillary bone is just what the people require of their Senators and members in Congress assembled. And it doesn't seem altogether unreasonable.

An Impotent Conclusion.

[From the New York World.]

The trouble in Maine, it now seems likely, has ended where it should have begun, with the retirement of the Fusion legislators from seats to which they were not elected.

The Strong Man.

[From the Chicago Times.]

See the necessity of a "strong" man—Chamberlain is the savior of Maine.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Demand for Poetry.

ST. LOUIS, January 20, 1880.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you kindly favor a number of your readers with a republication of the beautiful poem of Gen. Lytle in which the first lines read, "I am dying, Egypt, dying," and founded upon a line from Saksspeare's "Mark Antony." It is reserved for the P.-D. to print what the G.-D., Times and Republican failed to do at request, for want of knowledge undoubtedly. Oblige yours truly, JOHN THOMPSON,
14 S. Fourteenth.

[We are quite familiar with the poem, but we don't happen to have a copy by us at this moment. If somebody will send it in we will give it a fresh start in the currents of literature the first favorable day that presents itself.—Ed. POST-DISPATCH.]

A Song-Bird's Flight.

[San Francisco Special to Chicago Times, 20th.]

Patti and her husband, De Munck, to-day stole a march on the remainder of the concert combination to which they belonged. At 11 o'clock De Munck sent for the bill of Madame, maid and self, and a few minutes after settling the same, the little party followed their baggage to the wharf, from which they sailed for Australia an hour later. No one in the troupe had any knowledge of Patti's departure, it being generally understood that she would make her way eastward. Only on Saturday last an advertisement appeared in a morning paper of a benefit to be given to Patti two weeks hence. It is charged that the cause of the surreptitious departure was to get to Australia ahead of the many accounts of the doings of the Patti combination, and reap a possible harvest in that country. It is stated that Patti has made at least $15,000 out of her American trip, while Chizzola claims to have been utterly ruined.

A DISGUSTED EXODUSTER.

Alexander Jackson Gets Enough of Kansas, and Returns to Mississippi,

Leaving Home with $700 and Two Mules, He Goes Back Without a Cent.

One of the passengers who went down the river on the City of Helena last night was Alexander Jackson, colored. He has been to "Bleeding Kansas," and is now on his way back to his home in Mississippi. A reporter happened to meet Alexander on the boat an hour before she shoved off, and had the pleasure of quite a conversation with the gentleman. He is more intelligent than the common run of his people, and said he could read and write. There were several other colored people with him who were also on their way back home from Kansas.

"When did you go to Kansas?" asked the reporter of Alexander.

"Last March, sir; and if God forgives me for this once, I'll never go back."

"How did you happen to go?"

"Well, sir; there came some circulars or papers into the neighborhood, and I got one and read about Kansas, and I just made up my mind to go and see for myself."

"What did the circular say?"

"It said that good land could be bought from the Government at fifteen cents an acre; that they would wait two years for the pay; that they would build a man a pretty good cabin to live in till he could build one of his own; that they would give a man provisions to last his family six months, and that they would give him two mules."

"That was splendid."

"You bet I thought it was, too; but, Lord, sir, there was nothing of the kind."

"Did you come through St. Louis?"

"Yes, went through this very town, got here in a boat and was met by a lot of colored fellows on the wharf and they took us up to a church, where I was so sick I thought I would die."

"Did the colored fellows say Kansas was a good place?"

"Oh, yes, sir, they said it was God's own country for the poor colored man."

"Did you have any money or property?"

"Yes, sir, I had $700 in money and two good mules."

"Did the colored fellows here get any of your money?"

"They did when I started out to Kansas. They took us all down to the river and strung us along in a line, and when the boat got ready they yelled out, 'Here's the ship of Zion. Get on board.' They asked me if I had any money. I said I had a little and went to my wife to get some. She did not have less change than

A FIFTY DOLLAR BILL,

which I took and gave to them. They said, 'Oh, here's a fellow who has got lots of money. They did not give me back but $13 of it."

"Do you remember any of their names?"

"One was named Prentice and I think another was named Prince. When we were getting in the boat ready to start, I heard one of them say to another one that he would like to have money enough to go up to Kansas and start a coffin-house. I suppose he thought we would all die, and tell you it was about true, for they died in Wyandotte like sheep, and there is a long row of them buried there now, and they are put in just as close together as my fingers, with no dirt hardly on them."

"Well, how did you get along in Kansas?"

"Well, I went out to Topeka, and they said all that stuff in the papers I got down to home was lies. I went out in the country and bought twenty-six acres of land for $5 an acre, instead of 15 cents. The Government land was all taken by the railroads, and I bought mine from a railroad. I lived there a while, but I saw I could not make anything. The people out there said it was a bad place for me. I sold the place for less than I gave for it, and went back to Topeka, where I bought a lot and built a house. I went around and tried to get work. They would not pay me but seventy-five cents a day, and sometimes when I asked for work they looked at me like they thought I was crazy. I could not make a living, and I rented my house for $9 a month and went to Wyandotte. I worked a while and did pretty well, but they stole my mules and then I spent all my money trying to find them. The people I rented my house to in Topeka got so they could not pay their rent, and there I was without anything. I just made up my mind I would leave and go back home. Dr. Karga, the man I used to work for, sent me the money to pay my fare, and now I tell you I have got enough of Kansas. And I know a hundred colored people up there who would go back to Mississippi if they had the money to pay their way. When I get back home I know I can get enough to live on, but if I had staid in Kansas I believe I would have starved."

Alexander is well satisfied with his little exodus experience, and his wife seemed to be in the same state of mind.

KINEALY'S KICK.

He Won't be Made Pay the $50. Yet He Loves the Judge as a Brother.

"Have you paid your fine of $50 yet, Mr. Kinealy?" said a reporter to the lawyer who was fined $50 for indulging in a friendly fracas in Judge Wickham's court.

"No, I haven't."

"Won't pay it?"

"I'll not be compelled to pay in this manner."

"What is the objectionable feature about the affair?"

"Well, Judge Wickham has a perfect right to fine me $50 for contempt of court, but he hasn't any right to suspend me and make me pay for it that way, and I won't pay for it, either. Punishment for contempt is fine or imprisonment, or both, but not suspension."

"What do you propose to do?"

"Why, to file an application in the Supreme Court. It will come up there on motion on February 2d and I haven't any cases before Judge Wickham until the 9th."

"Are you allowed to plead in the other rooms?"

"Of course I am. I had two cases in other rooms to-day. I'll test the right of a Judge to suspend for failure to pay a fine for contempt of court. If he issues an execution I am good for the amount, but I won't be made to pay this way."

"No malice in the affair?"

"No, no; personal friends."

"And still you won't pay?"

"No. I'll test the thing."

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Attorney of the Citizens' Committee Says a Few Words.

A reporter this morning called upon Mr. McKeag, attorney for the Citizens' Committee, to learn what further action would be taken in the questions concerning the School Board, lately decided by Judge Boyle, making it necessary for the board to have two members from each ward and deciding that the only remedy for the committee is a mandamus or quo warranto proceeding. Mr. McKeag said: "I cannot tell what further action will be taken until the committee meets again, and in the meanwhile we can see what the board does. By this decision it is not a legal body, since they have never made an attempt to act in compliance with the law. I am of the opinion that they cannot be proceeded against, but I think they can be held responsible for their acts and proceeded against individually. Their acts might be made the subject of inquiry by the grand jury."

AGAIN THE CARS.

Another South St. Louis Railroad Accident, Followed by an Ambulance Ride to the City Hospital.

The monotonous frequency with which railroad accidents have been occurring in Carondelet of late simply sets the laws of accident averages at defiance, and it will need a spell of ten years' perfect immunity to let South St. Louis catch up again. Cars have been going over trestle work, have been bisected by other cars, have been trying to pass each other on the same track, and have been occasionally grinding over a stray tramp, until the town has taken to looking southward for its daily accident, and a revision of the Lord's prayer has been spoken of in the connection to cover the necessities of the case. Edward Schorre, a German of fifty-six uneventful years, came out of the City Hospital yesterday and started South on foot. He was going as he pleased on the west track of the I. M. R. R., near the Missouri Furnace, at the foot of Kansas street. There he crossed over to the east track, as a train was coming south upon the track on which he was walking, not seeing a north-bound passenger train going north upon the east track. He was struck by the engine and knocked down, badly bruised, and four of his ribs were broken. Schorre is a stranger here, and has neither home nor friends. A. H. Webb was conductor of the train and John Hose engineer.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The Kotovsky Case Continued Till To-Morrow—The O'Fallon Trouble—Miscellaneous Matters.

The Criminal Court room was crowded to its utmost capacity this morning, not only from the interest felt in the two important trials of the day, but partly owing to the fact that two special venires were called—one for the Kotovsky and the other for the O'Fallon case—of fifty jurors each. The first matter which engaged the attention of the Court was the charge of assault to kill preferred against Tom Dorris. This was continued, by consent, for the defendant, and the State against Frank Eccles, Joseph Tice and Con. Dyer, another assault to kill matter, was also continued on affidavit of defendant. The Clarence O'Fallon case was then brought up and upon the affidavit of the defendant continued. Paddy Ryan got two years in the penitentiary upon conviction of burglary to date from October 28, and the court proceeded to fix up the jury in the Kotovsky case, which proved to be an almost unterminable task, and which will not be finished until to-morrow. Fifty additional jurors have been summoned to appear to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

CITY PERSONALS.

Alice Atherton, of "Horrors" fame, is Mrs. Willie Edouin.

Col. David Murphy's head is coming through the top of his hair.

Marion Elmore and Lena Merville, the petite pair of blondes, are sisters.

Hon. M. H. Phelan has the neatest pair of side whiskers to be found anywhere.

Mr. D. H. MacAdam is one of the most pronounced land leaguers in the city of St. Louis.

James Burke is building a small dwelling on Jefferson avenue, between Lynch and Sydney streets.

Mr. James G. Brown, of the firm of Dodd, Brown & Co., goes East to-night on business of the house.

Ida Glover, of the Surprise Party, is Mrs. Henry E. Dixey. Their "surprise party" is a little Dixie.

Mr. J. J. McNally, the general business agent of Rice's Surprise Party, is an ex-newspaper man.

Mr. Walter Walsh will shortly build a $5,000 residence on the corner of Stoddard avenue and Autumn street.

It is currently rumored that when a lady meets Mr. Bob Goode for the first time, she just takes her heart out and hands it to him.

Gen. Carpenter was one of the gentlemen "of more than ordinary intelligence" on the special venire in the Kotovsky case this morning.

Henry Howmuller is building a dwelling on Market Lane, between Buchanan and Anglerodt streets, that will cost $1,800 when completed.

Gray & Guerden are making some alterations on their store, corner of Second and Market streets, with a view of making it larger and more convenient.

Mr. J. B. Slaughter is one of the youngest insurance men in town, but he is a worker. During the five years he has been in business he has never had a contested claim, and during that period he has paid out something like $300,000.

The Rev. Dr. Betts has ranged himself on the side of Ireland, but he has not quite made up his mind whether he is orange or green; that is, he is trying to make a compromise so that he can whistle "Croppies lie down" and "Garryowen" at the same time.

Capt. D. P. Slattery, superintendent of the St. Louis, East St. Louis and Venice elevators, is going to Hot Springs to-morrow, and will probably go to New Orleans before he returns home. He goes to take a rest. He needs it, for no man in St. Louis works harder. He carries with him the good wishes of a multitude of friends.

City Hall Notes.

The sums paid into the city money drawers to-day amounted to $3,798 46.

There were six burial permits issued from the Health Department to-day.

The keeper of Forest Park to-day reported to Commissioner Weigel that muskrats had honeycombed the mound on which the music-pavilion stands. Two of the laborers were detailed yesterday to shoot them, and brought back twenty-two dead muskrats, the result of their day's work.

The Mayor to-day approved of several ordinance, among others ordinances providing for the sale of city property in the subdivision of the Old Resevoir; to authorize the Board of Public Improvements to procure water pipe for the extension of the distribution system and appropriating money for the payment thereof; to appropriate money to pay for the damages done by the opening of Farrar street from Kossuth avenue to Davis street, and the opening of Iowa avenue from Miami to Potomac, Vineyard street from the west line of Easton addition to Francis street, Ohio from Lafayette to north line of Allen's addition; to replace the wooden posts under Twelfth and Fourteenth street bridges with iron girders, crossbeams, etc.; to lease to the St. Louis Cotton Company a portion of the wharf in front of block 862; fixing water rates for charitable institutions.

Legal Notes.

This morning a verdict for C. A. Ghio was rendered in Circuit Court No. 2 for $2,408 33 against E. J. Beard.

The jury in the damage suit of M. Culinane against Wm. Kedge has not yet returned a verdict, although given the case this morning.

Arguments were made to-day before the Court of Appeals in the Mason-Finn quo warranto case now before that court for decision.

A replevin suit of George A. Kinder against Chas. Zollie was commenced this afternoon in Circuit Court No. 2. The property in litigation consists of two mules.

A Substitute for Granite.

The streets of St. Louis have for some time past been rather muddy, at least that inference might be drawn from the remarks of wayfarers; but one square, that from Market to Chestnut on Eleventh, has been an illustrious example of what a street might be. The pavement, which is composed of limestone, macadam and coal-tar, was put down in the beginning of May, 1877, and although it has not been repaired since, it is without question the best single block in town, despite the fact that most of the heavy traffic between the Union Depot and the business part of town goes over this block. The engineers of the street department seem to think that in the combination of coal tar and macadam they have found the best possible substitute for granite.

Corporation Elections To-Day.

An election for four directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company, to serve for three years, held to-day, resulted as follows: Stock Department — Charles H. Teichmann and Charles Wulfing. Mutual Department—Adam Conrad and Augustus C. Muller.

At an election of directors of the Keokuk Packet Company the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year: W. F. Davidson, P. S. Davidson, P. Conrad, A. M. Hutchinson, R. C. Gray, D. Hunkins, T. H. Griffin, James Ward and John Scheele.

A Bit of Information.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The Times states to-day that it has positive information from an authoritative source that the National Democratic Convention will be held here at the Music Hall.

Mill Burned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—Herr & Cissell's flouring mill on Canal, above Georgetown, burned. Loss on building $50,000, on stock $30,000; insurance on former $23,000, on latter $15,000.

An Expensive Blast.

PORT KENNEDY, PA., January 21.—The boilers of the Montgomery Furnace exploded this evening. The loss will be very heavy, as the furnace will have to be put out of blast.

Lincoln's Stolen Stick.

TROY, N. Y., January 21.—President Lincoln's walking stick, which was stolen from his box at the theater on the night of the assassination, has been recovered.

Drowned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January 21.—Miller, of Lubec, and Morgan, of Campobello, fishermen, were drowned in Passamaquaddy Bay by falling out of their boat.

Paper Mill Destroyed.

CLAREMONT, N. H., January 21.—The Claremont Paper Manufacturing Company's Mill burned. Loss $30,000; insured for $11,500.

Dividend Declared.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Panama Railroad has declared a dividend of four per cent, payable February 2.

MONEY.

Banks report a continued light business in most departments and no special change in the situation. Counter business alone was fairly active to-day, the currency deposits alone being quite liberal. Money was in very moderate inquiry, mainly on commercial account, and steady at unchanged rates. New York exchange was firm and nominally unchanged with small transactions at 1-10 premium. In stocks Iron Mountain was the card, jumping to 57⅛. Other sorts were quiet.

Foreign exchange—Market steady. Rob't E. M. Bain, No. 104 North Third street, quotes as follows: Prime bankers' sterling, 483@484; commercial, 60-days, 481@½; commercial, demand, 484@½; do, 60-days, francs, 526⅞@525; do, demand, do, 524⅜@521⅞; do, 60-days, reichs marks, 94¼@⅜; do, demand, do, 94¾; do 60-days, guilders, florins, 39¾.

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities, Etc.

NEW YORK, January 21, 12 m.—Money 5@6 per cent. Sterling steady, 82½@84¼. Bar silver $1 13¾. Governments quiet and a shade weaker. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull. Stocks generally strong, and prices advanced ⅛ to 5½ per cent—latter Cedar Falls and Minnesota, which rose from 21½ to 26¾. Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis fell off from 82 to 76½.

Rock Island	152¼	B., C. R. & N.	58½
Panama	170	A. & T. H.	27
Fort Wayne	115¾	prfd	64
Pittsburg	111¾	W., St. L. & Pacific	43⅜
Illinois Central	105½	prfd	67⅞
C., B. & Q.	142	Hannibal & St. Joseph	38⅝
Chicago & Alton	106½	St. Joseph, pfd	68¾
Chicago & Alton pfd	120	Iron Mountain	54⅝
N. Y. Central	133⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	43¼
Harlem	157	prfd	55½
Lake Shore	101½	first prfd	74
Canada Southern	71½	Erie & Western	30
Michigan Central	90⅛	C., St. L. & N. O.	45¼
Erie	43⅝	Kansas & Texas	45¼
Erie, preferred	68	Union Pacific	95
Northwestern	90⅞	Kansas Pacific	99
Northwestern, pfd	107	Northern Pacific	31¾
St. Paul	77¼	Northern Pacific, pfd	58½
St. Paul, pfd	....	Louisville & Nashville	110
St. Paul & Minnesota	46½	Houston & Texas	67
St. Paul & Sioux City	41¼	Western Union	103¼
St. P. & S. C. prfd	80	A. & P. Telegraph	41¾
Del. & Lack	84⅝	Pacific Mail	40⅞
Morris & Essex	104	Little Pittsburg	28½
Del. & Hudson	75¼	Reading	....
N. J. Central	81⅛	Adams	103¾
Ohios	30¼	Fargo	99½
Ohios, preferred	60	American	57¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅞	United States	48
Mobile & Ohio	25	Canton	....
Cleveland & Col.	77	Quicksilver	21⅛
C., C. & I. C.	23⅞	pref.	66½
I., C. & L.	5½		

Quotations of Stocks at New York.

Reported daily by Fred. Von Phul, manager of Public Stock and Grain Exchange, rooms 135, 137, 139 and 141, Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Names of Stock and Produce.	Open'g to-day.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Northwestern	91⅜	91⅜	90¾	90⅞
St. Paul	77½	77½	77⅛	77⅛
Lake Shore	101½	101⅝	101	101
M. C.	90½	90½	90	90⅛
Han. & St. Joe	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38¼
Western Union	104⅛	104⅛	103⅛	103⅞
Erie	43¾	43¾	43⅛	43⅝
Wab. & Pac.	44	44¼	43¾	44¼
P. M.	41⅜	41½	40⅞	41
N. J. C.	82	82	80⅝	81¼
Del., L. & W.	85¾	85¾	84¾	85¼
O. & M.	30½	30½	29½	30⅛

Closing quotations of Government bonds at New York to-day are as follows

Coupons of '81	104¼
New 5's	103⅝
New 4½'s, registered	107¾
New 4½'s, coupons	107¾
New 4's, registered	104⅛
New 4's, coupons	104⅛
Currency 6's	122

The following quotations are furnished the POST-DISPATCH by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m		7 ₩c cur.	Jan. & July.	114	114¾
Mo. Pa. 1st m		6 ₩c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	107⅞	108½
I. M. 1st m.	'95	7 ₩c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	115¾	116½
K. Pac 1st m	'88	6 ₩c gold.	Feb. & Aug	117	118

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s, currency	106⅛@107⅛
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105⅛@106⅛
County 7s, currency	106 @107

Interest to seller.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Jan. 14.	Week end'g Jan. 21.
Thursday	$5,464,703	$4,542,093
Friday	4,772,257	6,538,105
Saturday	4,403,048	4,669,606
Monday	4,252,256	4,457,641
Tuesday	4,534,933	5,324,358
Wednesday	4,457,641	4,358,007
Total	27,884,838	29,889,810

COMMERCE.

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	1,873	215
Central A. & B. & W.	1,200	3,600
E. St. Louis	433	852
Advance	......	......
Venice	1,240	386
Total	4,746	5,053

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—1 car No. 2 Mediterranean, 2 cars No. 3 Mediterranean, 1 car No. 2 white winter, 2 cars No. 2 red winter, 2 cars No. 3 red winter, 1 car No. 4 winter, 1 car rejected winter. Total—10 cars.

Corn—39 cars No. 4 white-mixed, 4 cars rejected white-mixed, 100 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars rejected. Total—151 cars.

Oats—4 cars No. 2, 4 cars No. 2 white, 4 cars rejected, 1 car no grade. Total—13 cars.

Rye—3 car No. 2. Total—3 cars.

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

Warehouses not included.

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	5,053	....	....	5,053
Corn, bu	15,518	7,134	46,599	69,251
Oats, bu	4,287	880	15,036	20,203
Rye, bu	....	....	....	....
Barley, bu	3,960	....	....	3,960

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points.

	Shipments. To-day	Shipments. Yes'dy	Receipts. To-day	Receipts. Yes'dy
St. Louis	14,146	20,927	1,300	6,666
Chicago	58,975	56,013	22,426	28,257
Milwaukee	31,200	5,700	11,500	5,500
Toledo	4,000	5,000	10,000	4,000
New York	25,000	30,000	......	......
Baltimore	75,200	62,978	79,134	136,982

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m., to-day.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	334,487	362,875	18,308	46,422	35,051
Central	148,103	344,293	2,930	5,349	41,501
E. St. L.	307,139	17,465	4,650	913	605
Advance	62,470	25,060	6,637	....	....
Venice	140,396	64,863	42,862	11,162	486
Total	992,595	814,356	75,387	63,846	77,643

Comparative Closing values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	127¼	124½
" " Feb	127 bid	126¼
" " March	132	128¾
" " April	134¼	131⅛
" " May	136¼	133⅛ bid
No. 3 red wheat, cash	123	120½
No. 2 spring	115	
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	36	35⅛
" " Jan	36⅞	35⅛ bid
" " Feb	36⅝	36¼
" " Mar	37¾	37¼
" " April	39 bid	38⅞
" " May	40¾	40⅛
Rejected corn, cash	35	34½
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	40⅛	39½
No. 2 oats, cash	37¾	37¾
" " Jan	37¼ bid	36½ bid
" " Feb	37⅜	37½
" " Mar	37⅞ bid	38
" " May	39	38½
Rejected oats, cash	37 bid	39 3-16
No. 2 rye, cash	77	75 asked
" " Feb	——	——
Rejected rye, cash	70	69
Mess pork, cash	$13 00	$12 95
" " Feb	$12 97½	$12 62½ bid
" " March	$13 10	$12 65 bid
" " April	$13 30	$13 05
Lard, prime steam	7.40 nom	7.30
" " Feb	——	——
" " Mar	——	——
D. S. shlds, cash	4.10@4.20	4@.15
" " Feb	4⅛ bid	——
" " Mar	4.30 bid	4⅛ bid
D. S. cl'r ribs, cash	6½@6.60	6.40@.½
" " Feb	6.55 bid	6.42½ bid
" " Mar	6.65 bid	6½ bid
" clear	6.65@6.70	6.55@.65
Bacon shoulders, cash	5.10	5.20 asked
" clear rib, cash	7.32½@7.32⅝	7.30@35
" clear, cash	7.45@7.45½	7.40@45
S. C. Hams	9@10⅛	9@10½
Tallow, prime country	6@6⅛	6@⅛

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

MORNING BOARD—FUTURES.

Wheat—Another large loss in value and severe blow to the bull element, who have been building up fresh hopes during the past few days on a rather monotonous market. At opening the feeling was weak and prices gradually declined, with a rather quiet market and most operators looking for a reaction; later a panic struck traders. With a heavy decline in Chicago, the feeling became demoralized and a large decline followed; after the 11:30 call there was a stiff reaction and gain in price, but near the close it became weaker gain. Sales were at $1 24½ for cash No. 2 red. $1 25@1 26½ February, closing at $1 36¼; March at $1 30½@1 28¼, closing at $1 28¾; April at $1 32⅞@1 31, closing at $1 31¼.

Corn—Lower, with a weak feeling prevalent most of the time, a change for the better in prices when wheat advanced not being realized at the close, when the market was easy. Trading was active, with the principal demand for Februrary, March and May. Cash No. 2 mixed sold at 35¾@35½c; January at 35⅛c; February at 36@36¼c; March at 37⅛@37¼c; April at 38⅝c; May at 40½@40, closing at 40⅛c; June at 40½c.

Oats—As cash was scarce and in urgent request it was stiffly sustained at 37¾c, but futures declined, though firm at the close. February sold at 37¼@37½c, March at 38c, April at 38½c and May at 39¼@39 3-16c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Wheat—Higher and firm. February sold at $1 25⅝@1 25¾, March at $1 28⅜@1 29⅛ and April at $1 31⅞; May salable at $1 33⅜.

Corn—Stronger, Februray sold at 36 5-16c, March at 37¼c, April at 38½c and May at 40⅛c, January salable at 35⅛c, June at 40 7-16c.

Oats—Firmer. May sold at 39½c.

MORNING BOARD—CASH.

Flour—Except xxx and family, which, owing to their scarcity, were firm and in demand, though sales restricted, as the supply was totally inadequate, the market was dull and nominally lower, there being little inquiry for anything. We quote the closing rates: Fine, $4 35@4 60; superfine $4 70@4 90; x $5 00@5 25; xx $5 35@5 50; xxx 5 70@5 85; family $5 90@5 95; choice $6 00@6 05; fancy $6 10@6 45.

Wheat—Receipts to-day 187 sks and 14,025 bu; shipments by rail 1,300 bu; stock, 992,195 bush els. There was a large general decline in the market, with very little done in samples and cash grades, and a feverish and panicky feeling in regard to futures. No. 2 Red was offered strictly fresh on call at $1 25, $1 24 bid, offered at close at $1 25, $1 24½ bid. Grades sales: 2 cars No. 3 red at $1 20@1 21½; 4 cars No. 4 white at $1 16; 2 cars No. 2 Mediterranean regular and strictly fresh at $1 26; rejected offered at $1 10, no bid.

Receipts 580 sks and 88,200 bu; shippments by rail 1,223 sks and 6,500 bu. stock 814,358 bushels. Grades—St. Charles white offered in Venice at 41c, 30 bid; No. 2 white mixed ¾@1c lower at 39⅜ to 39⅛ at close; fairly active; rejected do 1c lower at 39 and quiet; rejected in good demand at 34½ this side (½c off); No. 2 mixed sold largely to speculators at 35½c fresh regular (⅜c decline); a few cars in Central and East St. L. brought 35⅝@¾c, an outside price. Samples easier. Grade sales: 5 cars No. 2 white-mixed st. fr. Central 39⅜c, 16 cars do fresh regular 39½c; 1 car rejected do Central 39c; 12 cars rejected this side 34½c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed Central and E. St. L. 35⅝@¾c; 75 cars do fresh regular 35½c.

OATS—Receipts 10,500 bu; shipments by rail 455 sacks; stock 75,307 bu. Grades—No. 2 irregular but firm and unchanged at the close, selling at 37½@⅝c in St L and 37⅜@½c to 37¾c in Venice; rejected opened steady at 37¼c, but subsequently advanced to 37¼c; No. 2 white 1c lower at 39c and slow. No grade quiet and unchanged. Samples steady. Grade sales: 3 cars No. 2 white St. L. 39; 1 car no grade regular 35; 7 cars rejected regular to str fr St. L. 37¼@37½; 2,000 bu No. 2 short storage Venice 37⅜; 3,000 bu do do and 1 car early in St. L. 37⅛; 2 cars do St. L. 37⅜; 2 cars do Venice, 4 cars St. L. and 5,000 bu regular all at 37⅜.

Millfeed—Unsettled, but firmer at the close. Sales, sacked, 4 cars bran on E. track and E. side warehouse 53c; 1 car do f. o. b. E. track 54c; ½ car do do and 185 sks do in warehouse this side 55c; 100 sks do city mill 56c; 500 sks do f.o.b. boat 60c; 200 sks poor shipstuff city mill and 1 car do del to E trk 60c.

Pork—Dull and lower; job sales of 100 brls standard mess at $12 90; small lots on orders at $13 50.

Green Meat—The weather has been too warm and sales have been few and small.

S. P. Hams—We hear of no transactions.

D. S. Meat—Dull and weak; lower nominally, but no effort to press sales. Sales 3 cars loose short ribs at 6⅛c f. o. b.; on orders, 40 pkgs; shoulders 4⅛c; short ribs 6⅜c; short clear 7c. Yesterday p. m., 100,000 lbs short clear, 100,000 lbs shoulders and 40,000 lbs short clear, and up-country sold on p. t.

Bacon—Quiet and easy. Sales 40,000 lbs loose clear ribs p t; 20,000 lbs do 7.17½; 50,000 lbs do 7.15 f o b; 35,000 lbs clear sides 7⅛; on order. 2 cars clear ribs 7⅛ f o b; 25 bxs clear ribs 7.30@7.35; 32 tcs plain s. c. hams 9@9⅛; on orders, 20 pkgs; shoulders 5⅛, clear ribs 7⅛, clear sides 7⅝.

Lard—Nothing done except small sales of refined tierce on orders at 8⅛c. For prime steam 7.30c bid.

Closing Prices at Chicago.

Closing prices at Chicago, reported by F. B. Curtis, Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange:

CHICAGO, January 21.

Pork—$12 72½ Feb.; $12 87½ March.

Lard—7.52½c Feb.; 7.62½c March.

Corn—42⅛c May.

Oats—37⅛c May.

Wheat—$1 20⅞ February; $1 21⅞ March.

The Cotton Market.

Depressed by lower markets elsewhere, spots declined ⅛c and were quiet, sales for the day aggregating 396 bales. New York was quiet at ⅛c decline and Liverpool dull, easy and 1-16d lower.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	9⅞	....
Ordinary	10⅛	10 15-16
Good ordinary	11⅛	11 11-16
Low middling	11⅞	12⅛
Middling	12	12⅝
Good middling	12⅜	12⅞
Middling fair	12⅞	13⅛

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 78,022; same day last year, 35,934 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	1,119	1,307
Same day last year	483	1,798
Total for season to date	375,527	302,110
Same time last year	227,296	193,264

NEW YORK.

Futures closed barely steady. Sales 172,000 bales.

Future quotations: January, 12.59; February, 12.66; March, 12.86; April, 13.05; May, 13.24; June, 13.39; July, 13.49; August, 13.59; September ——; October, ——; November, ——; December, ——.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, 847; Savannah, 3,800; Galveston, 1,169; Wilmington, ——; Baltimore, 483; Boston, 551; Cincinnati, ——; City Point, ——; New Orleans, 4,945; Charleston, 2,658; Mobile, 1,665; Norfolk, 1,539; Philadelphia, 76; Memphis 2,206; Port Royal, ——; Other points, ——.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR 5 DAYS.

Receipts this week, 110,781 bales; same time last year, 94,792 bales; exports this week, 55,022 bales; stocks to-day, 945,659 bales; same day last year, 815,517.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 7d; Orleans, 7⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 71. Providence, 71. New York, 66. Philadelphia, 64. Baltimore,

Produce.

POULTRY—Live—Dull and dragging, but unchanged in price. We quote: Chickens—Cocks $1 75@2; mixed $2 25; choice hens $2 50. Geese—Fair to choice $4@4 50; plucked and thin $3. Ducks—Small to medium $2 25@2 50; choice $2 75. Turkeys—Small to extra large $5@9 ₩ dozen. Dressed—Turkeys scarce and higher; all else dull and unchanged. Sales: Turkeys—Rough to fair 8@9c; choice smooth 10c. Geese—Held over and rough $2@3, as in condition; choice $4@4 50; fancy $5@5 50. Ducks—Thin to fair $1 50@2 25, choice $2 50@2 75, fancy $3. Chickens—Small $1@1 25; medium $1 50@1 75; choice $2@2 25; fancy $2 50@2 75.

GAME—Very little change to note in this market, the receipts being light and the demand good at about former prices; the demand was principally on local account, the weather being too mild for shipment. Sales were: Choice selected undrawn grouse and pheasant $5 25; thin and drawn $4@4 50; choice selected quail $2 25; thin $1 50@1 75; choice Illinois rabbits $1 40@1 50; do Kansas and Missouri $1 25@1 60; thin $1; choice squirrels 50c; wild turkeys 50@75c apiece; choice selected undrawn mallard duck $2 25@2 50; teal $2 00@2 25; mixed $1 50@1 75 ₩ doz; 'possum 10@15c apiece.

LIVE STOCK.

Weekly Review of the St. Louis Market.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses & mules
Thursday	1,773	11,810	711	704
Friday	946	10,272	1,267	523
Saturday	247	4,518	23	460
Monday	1,523	7,352	444	470
Tuesday	1,021	3,794	463	309
Wednesday	1,489	7,685	975	635
Total	6,999	45,431	3,883	3,101

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses & mules
Thursday	780	3,884	150	208
Friday	98	1,553	....	262
Saturday	824	2,160	....	300
Monday	306	3,931	600	445
Tuesday	320	1,036	350	761
Wednesday	94	974	....	464
Total	2,422	13,738	1,100	2,443

CATTLE—Although the offerings were not excessive for the week now ended, they were fair and large for this season of the year. The run comprised mainly native cattle from common to good and a few fancy droves. There was a fair attendance of the different classes of buyers, and the majority were bent upon operating; this particularly the case with the canners and Eastern shippers, the former desiring fair to good butcher grades and the latter choice to fancy steers for export alive. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium to fair fleshed native steers which, at most, were not half-matured. These grades were at times a little hard to work off, and sellers had to, as a general thing, shade prices a little in order to effect transfers. We are constantly reminding country shippers to send only good and thick fat steers of 1,500 pounds average and over; these grades will command the top quotations given below. Common and medium mixed butchers' stuff in fair supply and a little dull. However, all things taken into consideration, the market ruled fairly active and there was not much room for complaint. On Thursday, the opening day of our review, there was a good deal of activity, and a fair number of sales were made. All classes of buyers were on hand, and the majority of them were willing to operate. Offerings only moderate, some seventy-five car-loads in all, the bulk of which consisted of fair to good native steers of 1,100 to 1,500 lbs average. Eastern shippers began the inspection of cattle early in the day, and although the reports from New York and Chicago are not very flattering to the buying interests, denoting liberal runs and a little easier feeling, up to the hour of noon fair sales had been made and the pens almost entirely cleared. The buyers of the canning companies and local speculators did not enter the market to any great extent. One fancy lot of steers brought $5 40 ₩ 100 lbs. Friday, there was but little doing, and, compared with the active proceedings of the previous three or four days, it may be called dull. Receipts were light, and, notwithstanding this, buyers moved with caution. Local speculators and the buyers of the canning companies wanted good butchers' stuff, but were not willing to pay the strong prices prevailing Thursday. Mixed butchers' stuff in scant supply; consequently buyers could not very well dictate terms to sellers, although they behaved badly and tried all manner of means in order to carry their point. Saturday supply scant and mainly of common and medium mixed butchers' stuff, which was slow of disposal. But few buyers were present and none of them evinced much desire to operate. A couple of shippers were on hand and wanted strictly choice shipping steers, but common to fair and even good native steers dull and not wanted. Monday active, and which was kept up uninterruptedly until noon, when the moderate supply was worked off at satisfactory prices—about the same as those prevailing on Friday. Shippers exhibited a good deal of urgency, and as they could not obtain choice and fancy lots took medium to fair lots and paid fair prices, namely from $4 20@4 65 per 100 lbs. Tuesday business was greatly circumscribed for want of sufficient supplies. All classes of buyers again exhibited a good deal of urgency, but could not operate as freely as on Monday, and this was indeed a disappointment to them. Sellers were very firm in their views, and asked strong prices for their medium to fair stock, to which local speculators and the canners had to accede in order to obtain purchasers. Eastern shippers had fair orders to fill, and wanted good and fancy native steers for export, but could not get many. The few lots offered sold at sight and brought from $4 40@4 75 per 100 lbs. Fancy lots would readily being the quotations given below. Stock and feeding steers as usual scarce and wanted. A few lots were sold at retail at $2 75 to $3 75 ₩ 100 lbs. Wednesday, January 21—Active and remarks of Tuesday again applicable save that values were full 20@25c per 100 lbs higher on all grades. Supply exhausted by noon. See the sales given below. Ruling quotations firm.

RULING QUOTATIONS.

Choice native steers	$5 15@5 40
Prime native steers, average 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	4 85@5 10
Good to prime steers, av. 1,100 to 1,350 lbs	4 25@4 65
Common to medium native steers	3 00@4 00
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	3 70@3 90
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 950	3 00@3 40
Good to prime native cows and heifers	3 00@3 35
Common to fair native cows	2 60@2 85
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	3 25@4 25
Fair to good Colorado steers	3 50@4 25

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
38	native steers	1,368	$4 80
32	native steers	1,366	4 80
33	native steers	1,288	4 75
17	native steers	1,255	4 60
16	native steers	1,385	4 70
17	native steers	1,316	4 45
15	native steers	1,373	4 60
14	native steers	1,398	3 70
20	native cows and heifers	721	2 70
35	native feeders	1,044	3 87½
16	native steers	1,268	4 50
12	native steers	1,347	4 70
16	native oxen and steers	1,523	4 65
24	native steers	1,150	4 20
14	native butchers	1,024	3 85
20	native butchers	995	3 40
14	native heifers	757	2 80
17	native steers	1,120	3 70
23	native butchers	970	3 20
10	native cows	1,095	2 75
14	native mixed	861	2 70

HOGS—Prices fluctuated considerably the past week. The run was large and of all grades, there being, however, a fair supply of soft hogs—mast-fed—which were dull of disposal at ruinously low prices. Buyers, packers, shippers and butchers were very cautious in their movements and then particular as to quality. Only good corn-fed, light shipping and heavy hogs were the grades wanted. Transactions fair and were about equally divided between packers and shippers. To say the least, it was an off week and the wonder was why prices were not lower. Business for the past week as follows:

On Thursday packers entered the market with more freedom and made fair purchases, but at declines of 10c ₩ 100 lbs on all grades. Offerings large, over 17,000 head, and which comprised all grades. Shippers operated to some extent and paid from $4 10@4 20 for light shipping hogs. Mixed packing fair to good brought from $4 30@4 50, butchers and select $4 55@4 60. Friday shippers were the leading operators and took light shipping hogs at declines of 5c per 100 lbs, paying $4 10@4 15 for good light shipping hogs. Offerings fair, about 14,000 head, and of all grades from common to good. Packers were looking around but did not take many. Prices on all grades ruled weak, and the few lots of good mixed packing brought from $4 25@4 45 ₩ 100 lbs. Butchers' hogs nominal at $4 45@4 50. Saturday the packing inquiry was fair and the moderate supply was worked off quite readily at advances of 5c per 100 lbs, and sales readily effected. Light shipping hogs were slow. Towards noon the market weakened considerably. Light shipping $4 10@4 15, mixed packing $4 25@4 35, butcher and select $4 35@4 50. Monday shippers and packers held back. Packers paid $4 20@4 30 for good mixed packing hogs, and shippers about $4 for good light shipping hogs. Tuesday there was a little more activity, and prices stiffened up a little on mixed packing. The run was fair, but the bulk was of common and light hogs, which were dull of disposal at weak prices. Packers and butchers exhibited a fair degree of freedom and wanted only good corn-fed hogs. Light shipping grades slow. Prices steady at $4@4 10 for light shipping, $4 25@4 35 for mixed packing and $4 35@4 45 for butcher and select. Wednesday steady and unchanged. Supply moderate, and this had the effect of maintaining prices. Packers and shippers wanted good hogs. Light shipping $4@4 10; mixed packing $4 20@4 30; butcher and select $4 30@4 40; common $3 25@4.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
12	169	$4 10	111	264	$4 35
54	184	4 10	24	259	4 45
47	266	4 35	19	180	4 10
61	275	4 35	29	273	4 35
44	273	4 45	16	198	4 10
20	213	4 10	10	208	4 10

SHEEP—There is but little change to note in the sheep market for the week now ended. Supply scant, and mainly of medium mixed grades. Shippers and local butchers were quite urgent in their inquiry, but could not get half of what they desired. Prices ruled firm throughout, and fully thrice the number offered could have found sale were these in the pens. Lambs were scarce. Values firm.

We quote: Fair muttons, 80 to 90 lbs, at $3 25@3 50; fair to good, 90 to 110 lbs, at $3 65@4 25; prime, 115 to 130 lbs, at $4 40@4 75; select butcher and export sheep $4 80@5 25.

Horses and Mules.

Activity had again full sway in this particular branch of the live stock market, and the large receipts that came in were worked off quite readily and at strong prices. The bulk of the offerings consisted of medium to good mules, which were the grades most sought after by Eastern, Southern and Western shippers. Good streeters and cavalry horses were likewise in demand. Values firm.

HORSES.

Good plugs	$25 to	$40
Southern plantation, common	30 to	50
Southern plantation, good	65 to	70
New York streeters	80 to	85
New York streeters, extra	90 to	100
Common driving horses	80 to	90
Fancy driving horses, extra	125 to	200
Heavy draft	90 to	100
Heavy draft, extra	100 to	125
Heavy draft, fancy	175 to	200
Saddle horses	75 to	80
Saddle horses, good	100 to	120
Saddle horses, extra	125 to	150

MULES.

14 hands, 4 to 7 years old	50 to	60
14½ hands	65 to	70
15 hands	75 to	85
15½ hands	90 to	110
16 hands	115 to	140
16 hands upwards, extra	150 to	200

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Hogs—Steady and firmer. Common, $3 75@4 15; fair to good light, $4 20@4 40; shipping, $4 35@4 50; butchers, $4 50@4 55. Receipts, 2,804.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Hogs: Receipts 20,000; 5c higher for light; good demand; light $4 30@4 45; heavy packing steady at $4 40@4 60; shipping $4 60@5 10. Cattle—receipts 5,000; prime active and 10c higher at $5@5 60; common to middling $3 70@4 40; butchers' steady at $2@5; stockers $2 30@3 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 21.—Cotton dull and easier at 12⅞. Flour dull; receipts 11,000; sales 10,000; common to extra Western unchanged; $5 70@7 50 hoop. Rye flour dull; $5@5 30. Wheat—Heavy Spring nominal; winter ½@1c lower; receipts 25,000 bu; sales 400,000 bu. No. 1 white February $1 45⅞. Rye nominal at 92½c for Western. Corn dull; receipts 34,000 bu; sales 20,000 bu; 57@62c Barley dull. Oats quiet; receipts 16,000 bu; sales 27,000 bu; 47@48½c mixed Western, 47½@50c for white, Pork dull; $12 50. Beef unchanged. Lard easier; 7.92½c. Butter, cheese and whisky unchanged. Sugar 10c. Eggs 12@20c. Petroleum crude unchanged; refined 7⅛@¾c. Tallow unchanged. Coal dull. Leather steady. Wool very firm.

BALTIMORE, January 21.—Flour steady with better inquiry. Western super $4 75@5 00; do extra $5 25@6 00; do family $6 25@7 00. Wheat—Western lower but steady at close; No. 2 Western winter red spot and January $1 42⅞; February $1 43½@1 43¾; March $1 46@1 46½; April $1 48@1 48⅞; May $1 49@1 49⅛. Corn—Western dull; neglected western mixed spot January and February 56⅛@56⅞c; March 56¼@56⅝c; April and May 56@56½c; steamer 55⅛c. Oats steady and firm; Western white 48@49c; do mixed 46@47c; Pennsylvania 48@49c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Hay steady; prime to choice Penn. $17@18. Provisions heavy, slow; mess pork $13 50. Bulk meats: Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed 5⅛@7⅛c; bacon shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 8c; hams 10¾@11c. Lard—refined tierces 8⅛c. Butter steady; prime choice Western packed 23@28c; roll 18@23c. Eggs—prime 14@15.

CHICAGO, January 21.—Wheat heavy, weak and lower at $1 20⅞ cash; $1 21⅛ February; $1 22 bid March. Corn heavy, 1c lower. 38c cash; 41⅛c February; 42⅞c May. Oats weak and easy at 33⅜c cash; 33⅜c February; 37⅞c bid May. Rye 76c. Barley heavy at 80. Provisions active, heavy and lower. Pork 12⅜c cash; 67⅛c February; 82⅛c March. Lard 7.45c cash; 7.50c bid February; 7⅝c bid March. Whisky lower at $1 08.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce, firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 43c. Oats quiet at 39c. Pork dull at $12 75@12 87½. Lard 7.30c bid, 7.35c asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4⅛c, clear rib 6.42½c; sales twenty days salt. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¼c, clear rib 7⅛c, clear 7⅛c. Green meats dull and nominal. Whisky active at $1 07.

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Wheat declined 1⅛@2⅛c; noon board closed dull at $1 23 for hard, $1 21⅛ No. 1, $1 19⅝ No. 2 and January, $1 21⅛ February, $1 21⅛ March, $1 06 No. 3, 99c No. 4, 86⅛c rejected; receipts 31,200, shipments 11,500. Corn dull at 38c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 34c for No. 2. Rye steady at 76½c for No. 1. Barley steady at 73c for No. 2.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Flour—Quiet and steady; xxx $6@6 25, family $6 25@6 50; receipts, 1,475. Corn—Easy; mixed 55c; white 56c, yellow 56c. Oats—Weak; 51@53c. Hay—Quiet; choice $25. prime $22. Bran—Dull at 72½@75c. Cornmeal—Scarce at $2 75@2 78.

DETROIT, January 21.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled; extra nominal; No. 1 white $1 29; January $1 28½; February $1 30; March $1 32⅛; April $1 35⅛; May $1 37; milling No. 1 nominal. Receipts—Wheat 7,000 bu; shipments 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO, January 21.—Wheat weak and lower; No. 2 red Wabash seller February $1 32; March $1 35; April $1 37 bid. Corn nominal; No. 2 seller May 45⅛c bid. Oats and clover seed nominal.

BUFFALO, January 21.—Grain neglected; quotations nominal. Railroad freights unchanged.

CLEVELAND, January 21.—Petroleum quiet; quotations unchanged; S. W. 110° test 9⅛c.

River Telegrams.

CAIRO, ILL., January 21.—Arrived: John Gilmore, New Orleans, 10 p. m.; Hickory, St. Louis, 11; Carrier, St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati, 1; Arrow, Ohio, 2; Clifton, Cincinnati, 7; Harry Brown, Louisville, 8; Ste. Genevieve, Memphis, 9. Departed: Colorado, Vicksburg, 10 p. m.; John Gilmore, St. Louis, midnight; Carrier, Pittsburg, 2 a. m.; Shinkle, Memphis, 2; Arrow and Clifton, St. Louis, 8; Harry Brown, New Orleans, 8; Hickory, Ohio, 8. Weather fair and pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, January 21.—River stationary, 10 feet 4 inches on falls. Arrivals and departures: Jas. W. Gaff, Cincinnati to Memphis; Chas. Morgan, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Fashion, Cincinnati to Evansville; Lily, Cairo to Cincinnati; J. S. Mercer and Sam Miller, with tows, for Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—Arrived: U. P. Schenck, New Orleans, last night; Dacotah, St. Louis, 11; Virgie Lee, Memphis, 7:30; Hudson, Pittsburg, 7 a. m. No departures. River 23 feet and falling. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, January 21.—Clear and cool; wind from the east; mercury 39 to 52; barometer 29⅞ and falling; river 27 feet 6 inches and falling. No arrivals or departures.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—River falling. Departed: City of Alton, St. Louis; Belle Shreveport, Fred Wilson, New Orleans; Alice Brown, Pittsburg. Weather threatening.

PITTSBURG, January 21.—River 8 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather clear and cool. Arrived: Emma Graham and C. W. Batchelor; latter departs 12 m.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 21.—River 12 feet 10 inches and rising. Departed: Granite State, Louisville, 11 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPE'S.

The only first-class theater in St. Louis. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Every evening Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E.

BANDMANN,

In Shakspeare's Masterpiece, Merchant of Venice. Saturday night—RICHARD III. Sunday, January 25—The great tragic play of Jutzgow, Uriel Acosta, rendered in German. Monday, Jan. 26—NARCISSE.

OLYMPIC THEATER

TUESDAY, January 20, and every evening during the week,

ANNIE PIXLEY

In Bret Harte's Romantic Story,

M'LISS,

Child of the Sierras,

Supported by McDonough & Fulford's Dramatic Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Instantaneous Success of the Popular Favorites,

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY,

KEEP IT DARK. LET IT GO NO FURTHER. Who will appear every evening and Saturday matinees, in the great musical novelty,

HORRORS,

With its wealth of attractions, including the novel moving ship scene, as presented at the Union Square Theater, New York.

Monday, January 26—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA

COL. J. H. MAPLESON, DIRECTOR.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Monday, Jan. 26, Bellini's Opera,

LA SONNAMBULA.

Elvino....Signor CAMPANINI
Il Conte Rodolpho....Signor DEL PUENTE
Alessio....Signor GRAZZI
Teresa (on this occasion)....Mme. LABLACHE
Amina (her first appearance in St. Louis)....Mlle. MARIE MARIMON

Tuesday, January 27, Verdi's chef d'œuvre,

AIDA.

With entirely new scenery, dresses and decorations.
Rhadames....Signor CAMPANINI
Amonastro....Signor GALASSI
Ramfis....Herr BEHRENS
Amneris....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Aida (first appearance)....Mme. EMILLIE AMBREE

Wednesday, January 28, Donizetti's Opera,

La Figlia del Reggimento.

Tonio....Signor RUNCIO
Serjente Sulpizio....Signor DEL PUENTE
La Marchesa di Birkenfeld....Mme. LABLACHE
Maria....Mlle. MARIE MARIMON

Thursday, Jan. 29, Flotow's Opera,

MARTA.

Lionello....Signor BRIGNOLI
Plunketto....Signor DEL PUENTE
Nancy....Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Marta....Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA

Friday, Jan. 30, Donizetti's Opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Edgardo....Signor CAMPANINI
Enrico Aston....Signor GALASSI
Raimondo....Signor MONTI
Alisa....Mlle. ROBIATI
Lucia....Mlle. MARIE MARIMON

GRAND MATINEE Saturday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M., full particulars of which will be duly announced.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 31, Gounod's Opera,

FAUST.

Faust....Signor RUNCIO
Mephistopheles....Signor DEL PUENTE
Valentino....Signor GALASSI
Siebel....Miss A. L. CARY
Martha....Mme. LABLACHE
Margherita....Mlle. ALWINA VALLERIA

Director of Music and Conductor....Signor ARDITI

The Orchestra and Chorus are from Her Majesty's Theater, London.

Prices—Dress Circle and Parquette, reserved, $3; Admission, Dress Circle and Parquette, $2; Admission, Family Circle, $1 50; Gallery, 75 cents.

Box office now open from 9 until 5 o'clock for sale of season tickets. The sale for single nights will begin on Thursday morning, Jan. 25, at 9 a. m.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

AND STILL THEY COME!

Another Brilliant Company, composed of the best artists in the profession, commencing Sunday Night, January 18.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Look out for a great sensation soon to be produced.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY!

PRINTING!

JOHN J. DALY & CO.,

213 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

PURSUANT to section 938 of the revised statutes of the State of Missouri, notice is hereby given by the "Home Bitters Company," a corporation of this State, to the stockholders thereof, that there will be held a meeting of the stockholders thereof at the office of said company, No. 213 North Second street, in the city of St. Louis, on the 24th day of March, 1880, at 9 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, for the object and with the purpose of voting upon the proposition to extend its business by embracing in it the business of dealing in wines and liquors and general merchandise.

St. Louis, January 21st, 1880.

C. F. SHULTZ,
W. H. GLASGOW,
JOHN O'FALLON CLARK,
GEO. S. SHRYOCK,
JAS. McQ. DOUGLAS,
Directors of said Corporation.

STEAMBOATS.

For Cincinnati, Huntington and Way Points.

Steamer CLIFTON.

J. M. VANDERGRIFT, Master.
FRANK OAKES, Clerk.

Leaves THURSDAY EVENING, January 22.

L. F. D'ARCAMBAL and R. F. SASS, Agents.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BY a young man, a situation in any kind of business; not afraid of work and can give best city references. Address J. I. D., this office. 21

GIRL WANTED to cook, wash and iron for a small family at 3342 Morgan street. Will pay good wages: must give good references. 19

MRS. R. STOUT (FROM PARIS), FRENCH CORSETS made to order, has removed to 112 North Fourteenth street.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Polar Star, Ohio. Gold Dust, Vicksburg.

DEPARTED.

Elliott, Grand Tower. Helena, Vicksburg.

BOATS TO LEAVE.

Alf. Stevens, Dyersburg	January 21.
James Howard, New Orleans	January 21.
Halliday, New Orleans	January 24.
Fannie Tatum, Pittsburg	January 21.
Annie, Keokuk	January 21.
Clifton, Huntington	January 22.

THE Polar Star and barges brought lumber from below.

STEAMER Annie may arrive in time to return to Keokuk to-night.

THE boats between Pittsburg and this port are making fast time and—money.

THE J. B. M. Kehlor, Captain Patterson, is loading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

ON gauge 11 feet 5¾ inches and steadily falling. Weather changing. Business on the wharf fair.

THERE is freight all ready for shipment on the Huntington packet Clifton, which is due here to-morrow night.

THE propeller Alf. Stevens, Capt. Stevens, will leave the foot of Cherry street this evening for Dyersburg, Tenn.

THE favorite and excellent steamer Fannie Tatum, Capt. Conway, loading now near the bridge, will leave this evening for Pittsburg.

THE Iron Mountain and tow arrived at Cairo at noon yesterday. Capt. Greenough telegraphed that he would stay only long enough to take coal.

NEW ORLEANS, 19: Capt. J. C. Aust requests us to announce in our column that the steamer Lucy E. Gastrell is open for sale or charter. She is lying at Algiers, near the Good Intent Docks.

PRESENT at the Keokuk Northern Line meeting this morning were Darius Hunkins, of Galena; R. C. Gray, of Pittsburg; T. H. Griffith, James Ward, John Shethar and others to elect nine directors for 1880.

LOWREY'S Barge Line has secured regularity with the Valley Barge Line in the transportation of bonded goods. His company's bonds for $100,000 have been accepted in Washington, and he has barges now loading at New Orleans with English merchandise for St. Louis.

THE James Howard goes positively this evening and offers a good opportunity for a pleasure trip to New Orleans and return. She is the largest and one of the fastest and most comfortable boats in the trade. Capt. James O'Neal commands and Archie Woods is chief clerk.

EVANSVILLE, January 19.—Vigo left for Wabash River after a load of wheat. The Fawn made a trial trip to-day. Her new machinery works satisfactorily. The Idlewild's repairs will be completed in time for her to resume trips in the Cairo trade Thursday. Freights scarce.

THE Alps left Peru on the Illinois, the other day, with a tow of ice barges for the Lower Mississippi, but is unable to get out on account of low water, or, rather, the absence of an ice boat stage. She stopped about School House and laid up. Capt. Grapevine, of St. Louis, handles the engines.

GEO. H. KIRK, of New Orleans, says: The obnoxious rule of our United States District Court, requiring boats to pay costs in advance, before bonding, has been rescinded by Judge Billings, and steamboat owners are now on an equality with other litigants. So much for an appeal and the agitation of the subject.

THE following communication appears in the New Orleans Times: I called to notify you that the Golden Rule has been made, by order of Earl Warwick, the flagship of His Majesty King Rex, and has been ordered to bring to his Loyal City all his faithful subjects. Capt. O. P. Shinkle has promised obedience to his majesty, and will do his best to further the interests of Rex, King of the Carnival.

PITTSBURG, January 19.—Business on the landing very active. Steamers C. W. Batchelor, Granite State, Katie Stockdale and Montana all discharging at once. The principal portion of the river miners have gone in at 3½c for digging. The balance are expected to follow. There will be a small coal run on this water. Coal men are in no hurry. The Pittsburg and Cincinnati packers are doing an immense business.

EVANSVILLE Journal, 19: The John W. Garrett came up from the Wabash at 11:30 to receive stores and fuel preparatory to starting South with her barges. She left yesterday evening. The Bowling Green will go into commission on Saturday next and will be here on Sunday. A new boat will be built by the Green and Barren River Navigation Company to take the place of the Evansville in the next low water season.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCE.

Produce.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote choice New York at $5 25@5 50; orders 25c higher.

CORN MEAL—Active. Sales city at $2 25 del.

RYE FLOUR—Choice $4 90@5 10, first hands.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1 07.

LEAD—Soft Missouri scarce, with a shipping demand, spot or future at $5 75—but higher is asked. No present local manufacturing inquiry.

FURS—In demand. We quote: Western—Racoon—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4, 10c. Mink—No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 15@20c; No. 4, 5@10c. Opossum, 5c to 10c. Skunk—No. 1, 85c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 15c. Muskrat—Fall, 5@10c; do Kitten, 2@3c. Wild Cat, 10c to 25c. House cat, 5c to 10c. Otter—No. 1 large, $5; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $1 50; No. 4, 50c. Beaver, 25c to $2 50. Fox—No. 1 gray, 60@75c; No. 1 red, 75c. Wolf—No. 1 large, $2; No. 1 small, 50@75. Badger, 10c to 50c. Bear—No. 1, $5@6. Southern range from 15c to 25c per cent lower.

HIDES—Weak and heavy. We quote: Dry flint 20c, damaged 17c; dry salt 16c—damaged 13½c; No. 1 green salt at 9½c; green 8c; grubby do 7¼@7½c.

WOOL—Quiet and easy. Tub-washed—choice 55@56c, medium 50@52c, low and dingy 45@47c; Unwashed—medium 33@35c, coarse 28@30c, fine 25@28c. Burry, black and cotted 3c to 10c per lb less.

FEATHERS—In demand and firm. Prime L. G. 45@46c; damp and unripe do 40@43c; mixed 10@35c. Tare, 3@10 ℘ cent.

DEER SKINS—Winter and inferior 37½@40c; summer and fall 42@45c.

BEESWAX—Steady at 21@22c.

ROOTS—Ginsing $1 15@1 25, Seneca 55@60c, May apple 2½c, Golden Seal 5½c, Black 5c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green—Large $1 25@1 50, medium $1 to $1 15, small 75c to 90c; dry—large $1@1 25, medium 60c to 90c, small 40c to 50c; shearlings, green and dry, 10@25c.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair; and prices unchanged. We quote: Apples at 7c for fair, to 7½c for bright. Peaches—prime mixed 7½@8c, do halves 8½.

GRASS SEEDS—Prime Hungarian 90c@$1. Timothy $2 60@2 85, Clover $4 95@5 00, Redtop 50@57½c, German Millet 80@90c, Orchard Grass $1 80.

WHITE BEANS—Country at 75c@$1 00 for stained and poor to $1 20@1 30 for fair to prime. Eastern hand-picked medium sell from store at $1 60@1 65.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady; prime $1 02 bid.

HEMP SEED—Scarce and wanted, at $1 50.

FLAX SEED—Merchantable worth $1 25@$1 35.

PECANS—Dull and unchanged. Western 8@8½c, Texas 9@9½c.

PEANUTS—Dull; fair to choice red 3¼@3½c, choice white 3½@4½c.

POP-CORN—Steady at 1½c.

HICKORY NUTS—Shellbark $10, large 50@60c.

BROOM CORN—Firm and in demand, but little offering. Crooked 3¼@3½c, mixed 3½@4d, choice 4½@4½c, strictly choice 5c.

HEMP—None on market. We quote nominally: Undressed $125@145, dressed $175; all else nominal.

BALING STUFFS—Dull; manufacturers piling up agging. We quote nominally: Bagging 11c for 2-lb jute; 9½c for 2-lb flax; hemp twine 11½@12c; iron cotton ties $2 20@2 50 ℘ bdl—discounts on quantities.

ORANGES—Choice bright Louisiana scarce and firm at $7 50@8 per brl repacked; dark and damaged dull at $2 to $5, as in quality. Messina sell at $3 75 per box.

Groceries.

[Jobbers' Cash Quotations.]

COFFEE.

Common Rio	13½@14½	Prime Rio	17@18
Fair Rio	15@16½	Choice Rio	18½@19
Mexican	19@20	La Guayra	—
Choice O. G. Java	28½	African Java	30
Prime do	25@26	Manahaling	30
Plantation Ceylon	30	Mocha	27

RICE.

Rangoon, choice, ℔	7¼	Louisiana, prime, ℔	8
Louisiana, choice, "	8½		

CHEESE.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Buffalo brand	14½	N. Y. Fac. Cream	13½
Swiss, genuine	30	Swiss, imitation	18
Limburger	16	Y'g America	16
Pine apple	20		

OILS.

Coal oil, 110° test	15	Coal oil, 175° test	23½
Coal oil, 150° test	19		

FRUITS—FOREIGN.

Currants, 1878	6½ to 6¾	London layers, '79	3 00
" 1879	6½@7½	Muscatels, 1879	2 65
Figs, layers, 1879	17	Seedless, 1879	5 75
Prunes, Bosnia	11@12½	Citron, Leghorn	23@25
Raisins, layers, '79	2 55	Dates, Persian	10@11
" '79 ½bx	1 45	Lemon peel	23
" '79 ¼bx	80	Lemons ℔ box	5 50
Valencias, new	9½	Oranges ℔ box	5 00

NAILS.

Best Wheeling .... Rates, $4 35

NUTS.

Almonds, ℔	23@24	Peanuts, raw, choice white, ℔	7
Brazil, ℔	12½		
Filberts, Sicily	15	Peanuts, roasted, white	9
Pecans, Texas, ℔	14		
" Ind. Ter. ℔	13	Walnuts, Naples, ℔	16

SYRUP AND MOLASSES.

BELCHER S.

	bbls.	hf. bbls.	kgs.	hf. kgs.
Golden Syrup	41c	45c	48c	53c
Sugar-house Syrup Molas.	38c	42c	45c	50c
" " in 4½-gal kegs	℔ kg $1 90@2			

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Reboiled, fair to str. choice new, per gal ...... 45@55

SUGAR—REFINED.

BELCHERS.

[Belcher's refinery has made no hard sugars since January 1.]

Standard A	10½	Extra C	10¼
Missouri A	10½	Standard C	10
Standard Granulated	10½	Yellow C	9½
St. Louis	10½		

EASTERN.

Cut loaf sugar	11¼	Fine powdered	11¼
Powdered	10½		

N. O. CLARIFIED.

Choice, ℔	10¼@11	Prime, ℔	9½@10

SALT—COMMON.

Ohio River, ℔ brl .... $1 60@1 70

Lake Michigan, ℔ brl .... 1 60@1 70

TEAS.

(The prices here quoted are for tea in original packages. In less quanties than original packages 8c per lb will be charged over following prices.)

IMPERIAL.

No. 1	27	No. 4	50
No. 2	40	No. 5	57
No. 3	45	No. 6	75

GUNPOWDER.

No. 1	45	No. 4	68
No. 2	55	No. 5	75
No. 3	60	No. 6	80

YOUNG HYSON.

No. 1	35	No. 2	48
No. 3	62		

JAPAN.

No. 1	23	No. 2	35
No. 3	45	No. 4	53
No. 5	58		

OOLONG.

No. 1	30	No. 2	33
No. 3	40	No. 4	48
No. 5	65		

ENGLISH BREAKFAST OR SOUCHONG.

No. 1	35	No. 2	50

Lumber.

Quotations to the trade from yards, including delivery on cars, are as follows:

White Pine—First and second clear, rough—1¼@2 inches thick	$45 00
First and second clear, rough—1 in	45 00
Third clear, rough—1¼ to 2 in	40 00
Third clear, rough—1 in	39 00
Third clear, rough—7 to 9 in	34 00
A Select, rough—1¼ to 2 in	35 00
A Select, rough—1 in. (10 in. & over)	33 50
A Select, rough—7 to 9 in	29 00
A Stock, 12 in., rough	39 00
B Stock, 12 in., rough—12 to 20 ft	35 00
C Stock, 12 in., rough—12 to 20 ft	27 00
D Stock, 12 in., rough—12, 14, 16 and 18 ft	18 50
Do 20 ft	21 00
A Box, rough	45 00
B Box, rough	39 00
C Box, rough	29 00
D Box, rough	19 00
Flooring, D. and M. clear—4 in., $36 00; 6 in	
Flooring, Cl. and 1st com.—4 in., $33 00; 6 in	34 00
Flooring, 2nd com.—4 in., $31 00; 6 in	32 00
Flooring, 3rd com.—4in. $24 50—6 in	25 00
Flooring, 4th com.—4 in., $17 50; 6 in	18 00
Drop Siding 50 cts. per M. more than flooring.	
Plain or Beaded Partition $1 50 per M. more than flooring.	
Casings and Baseboards, 4, 6, 7 and 8 inches wide, dressed 2 sides and 2 edges, same price as partition.	
Dressing 1 side $1 00; 2 sides	$ 1 50
Ship lap, 7 to 9 in., $17 00; 10 in	17 50
Siding, 1st and 2d clear	19 75
Siding, clear & 1st com	18 25
Siding, 2d com	16 75
Siding, 3d com	13 25
Siding, 4th com	10 00
Ceiling, ⅜ in., clear	20 75
Ceiling, ⅜ in., Cl. & 1st com	19 25
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 2d com	17 75
Ceiling, ⅜ in., 3d com	14 50
Ceiling, ⅝ in., clear and 1st com., 4 or 6 inch	27 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in., 2d com., 4 or 6 inch	25 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in., 3d com., 4 or 6 inch	20 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in., 1st com., 4 or 6 inch	32 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in., 2d com., 4 or 6 inch	30 00
Ceiling, ⅝ in., 3d com., 4 or 6 inch	24 00
No. 1 Boards 10 & 20 ft $17 00; 12 ft	16 00
No. 1 Boards 14, 16 & 18 ft	16 00
12 in. boards (Nos. 1 and 2), 20 ft, $16 50; 12 to 18 ft	15 50
No. 2 Boards 10 & 20 ft	15 00
No. 2 Boards 12 to 18 ft	14 50
Cull Boards or sheathing	12 00
No. 1 fencing, 6 in. 16 ft	17 00
No. 1 fencing, 6 in. 12, 14, 18 and 20 ft	16 00
No. 1 fencing, 4 in. 50 cts per M. more.	
No. 2 fencing, 4 or 6 in. 12, 14, 18 and 20 ft, $14 50; 16 ft	15 00
Cull fencing	12 50
Joists, 10 to 16 ft., 2x12 & under	14 50
Joists, 18 ft., 2x12 & under	15 00
Joists, 20 ft., 2x12 & under	15 00
Joists, 22 & 24 ft., 2x12 & under ....17 00 &	18 00
Joists, 26 ft., 2x12 & under	
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 12 ft	14 00
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 14 & 16 ft	14 50
Scantling, 2x4 to 4x4, 18 ft, $16 00; 10 & 20 ft	17 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	14 50
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 18 ft, $15 00; 20 ft	16 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 22 & 24 feet.. 17 00 &	18 00
Yard timbers, up to 8x8, 26 & 28 ft	
Large Timbers at special prices—	
Flat, common pickets, rough	$15 00
Flat, selected pickets, d and h. No. 1 or No. 2	23 00
1⅜ inch square pickets, rough	15 00
1⅜ inch square pickets, dressed and headed	20 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. flooring (count), 4 in. $30 00; 6 in	29 00
Star Y. P. flooring (count) 4 in. $27 00; 6 in	27 00
Common Y. P. flooring (count) 4 in. $18 00; 6 in	19 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	32 00
Star Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	29 00
Common Y. P. flooring, mixed widths, (tape)	20 00
1st and 2d cl. Y. P. step stuff, S. 2 sides, 1 in.	30 00
Do. 1¼ & 1½ inch	30 00
First poplar siding	16 50
Second poplar siding	13 50
First poplar ceiling, 7-16 in.; 4 in., 6 in	17 50
Second poplar ceiling 7-16 in.; 6 in	15 00
First poplar ceiling ⅝ in., $24; 2nd	22 00
First poplar box boards, rough, 12 & 16, $30; 14 ft	30 00
Second (select) poplar box boards, rough, 12 & 16, $20; 14 ft	22 00
First poplar box boards, rough, 10 ft. 6 in, or 14 ft. by 12 or 14 in	35 00
Second poplar box boards, rough, 14 ft. by 12 or 14 in	27 00
Common poplar boards, rough	16 00
First and second clear poplar 1 to 2 in., rough	30 00
Red cedar sawed posts (quartered), No. 1, 30c; extra	35
Red cedar sawed posts, square, 8 ft. 4x4, 30c; 5x5, 50c; 6x6	72
Red cedar sawed timbers, 10 to 16 ft. b. m	32 00

	Car load.	End.
Eau Claire extra clear shingles, dry	$3 15	$3 20
Conn's choice *A* shingles, dry	3 00	3 05
Standard *A* shingles, dry	2 80	2 85
Nichols or Chippewa A shingles, dry	2 00	2 05
Lath, dry	3 00	3 10

Quiet but steady, demand fair and offerings light. Movement restricted materially by the inclement weather and bad condition of roads; heavy trading, however, is not looked for at this season of the year, and it is doubtful if business would have been better were the above named impediments removed. Wagon makers' stock was wanted most, but there was no difficulty in placing any description at quotations. Sales—at depot and on levee: Yellow pine flooring—4 cars green at $19 and $12, 10 do (order) at $20 and $13, 5 dry at $24 and $14, 9 do at $24 and $15; poplar—10,000 ft green box boards at $23 cash, 1 car dry at $26; ash—1 car green strips at $24 and $11; oak—10,000 ft dry at $25; gum—1 car clear at $16.

We quote depot and levee rates: Yellow Pine—dry flooring $24 00@25 00 and $14@15—green at $18@20 and $13, dimension $14@16; green Poplar—common $13@14, mill run $13 to $18 as in quality, strips $20 00@21 00, box boards $22@23; dry—common $15@15 50, 1st and 2nd clear $22@23, box boards $24@25; Black Walnut—inferior to common $20@27 50, fair to good $30@35, clear and second green $50@55, do dry $60; Ash—dry mill run $14@16; Hickory $28 to 30—axles at $32 50@35; Cedar—sawed $20 to 24, extra long $26@27 50, hewn $16@19, posts 18@24c each, according to size; Cottonwood—green $10@11, dry $13@14; Gum scantling $12@13.

Dry Goods.

[Jobbers' Quotations.]

DENIMS—BROWN.

Amoskeag	17	Warren AXA	15
Pearl River	16	" BB	14
Boston	9½	" CC	13
Belmont A 1	12	Belmont CCC	13
" BBB	14	" AAA	15

DRILLS.

Crescent City	9½	Rock City	9
Amoskeag	9½	Trion	9

PRINTS.

Gordon	6½	Merrimack fancy	7
Dunnel	7	" shirtings	7
Albion solids	7½	Regatta shirtings	6½
Allens	7	Harmony fancy	6½
Allens purples	7½	Lowell	6
American fancy	7	Simpson's	7½
Hamilton	7	Gloucester	7
Cocheco (dark)	7½	Richmond	7
Washington	7	Cocheco robes	7½
Hartel	7	Pacific robes	7½
Mallory pink	7½	Wamsutta robes	5½
Garner's fancy	7	Stifel 4-4 indigo blue	16½

BLEACHED COTTON.

Auburn 4-4	9½	Green G 4-4	9
Barnsley 7-8	6	Linwood 4-4	10
Bates 36	9½	Lonsdale 4-4	10½
Blackstone 36 AA	9½	Fruit de Loom 4-4	11
Great Falls S 7-8 (Tiger)	7½	" 7-8	10
		Hills 4-4	10½
Great Falls M 7-8 (Dog)	8	" 7-8	9½
		Hope 4-4	9½
Great Falls A 7-8 (Stag)	8½	Social L 4-4	9
		" Q	9½
Great Falls AA 4-4	9½		

DENIMS—BLUE.

Amoskeag	17	Otis AXA	15
Pearl River	16	" BB	14
Boston	9½	" CC	13
Belmont A 1	11½	Belmont CCC	13
" BBB	14	" AAA	15

BROWN DUCKS.

Albion C	10	Champion twilled	15
Boston 80	10½	Oriental	14
" XX	12½	St. Louis	15
Belmont 10	12	Belmont 20	13½
" 80	14½		

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian standard 4-4	9½	Portsmouth P 28 in	5½
Great Western	8½	Bedford R 30	6
St. Louis 4-4	8½	Conestoga D 28	6½
Belmont 4-4	8½	" G 30	7
Penn Mills 4-4	8½	" S 33	7½
Premium A 4-4	8¼	" W	8
Trion AAA 4-4	8	Newmarket N 4-4	6½
Rock City 4-4	7½	Continental C	8½
Hoosier 4-4	7½	Pepperell N	7½
Cabot W 4-4	7½	" O	7½
Carondelet 4-4	6½	" R	8½
Cherokee	6	" E	9

BLEACHED COTTON CAMBRICS.

Fruit of Loom cambric	13	J. C. Knight cambric 32	9
Waukegan	12½	Lonsdale	13½

TICKS.

Amoskeag ACA 4-4	21	Connestoga X 30 in	11
" ACA 7-8	18	" AA 32 in	12
" A 7-8	16	" CCA	14½
" B 7-8	15	" CT 34 in	15½
" C 7-8	14	" Extra	17
Lancaster 7-8	18½	Ocean 29 in	8

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Androscoggin 10-4	28	Pepperell 10-4	27
" 9-4	25	" 9-4	25
Monadnock 10-4	24	" 8-4	21
" 9-4	22	" 7-4	14
Pequot 10-4	30	" 48 inch	12½
" 9-4	27½	Utica 10-4	35
" 8-4	25	" 9-4	31
" 7-4	21	" 58 inch	25

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Pepperell 10-4	30	Monadnock 10-4	28
" 9-4	27	Androscoggin 10-4	30
" 8-4	23	" 9-4	27½
Utica 10-4	37½	" 8-4	24
" 9-4	34	" 48 inch	15

GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	10½	Glasgow	9½
" dress styles	10½	Carrolton	9½

CHEVIOTS.

Amoskeag	11½	Bristol	8½
Slater	10½	Arlington X	8
Slaterville	9½	Bates	9½

CAMBRIC.

Garner flat	6	Lion flat	7
" paper	7½	Masonville paper	7½

Drugs.

Acid, citric, ℔	75	Quinine R. & Sons or P. and W., oz.	2 85@90
Tartaric acid pow.	55@60	Root, gentian, ℔	12
Ammon, carb	28		
Assafœtida	30	Root ginger (Jamaica), ℔	28
Balsam copaiva	80		
Bismuth subnit	$2 25	Root rhubarb (E. India)	1 25
Blue mass	55		
Blue vitriol	10@12	Root seneca	85
Borax ref	12@14	Root squills	16
Calomel Amer	80	Sal epsom	2½@3½
Do. English	$1 35	Sal nitre com	6@8
Camphor	38	Sal nitre chl., pure	12@15
Cream tartar, pure	42	Sal Rochelle	40
Cinchonidia su. phor	.95@1 00	Seed canary	6
Chloroform	90	Do cardam, Malabar	3 00
Corros. sub	65	Do hemp	6
Glycerine	20@26	Do Mustard, white	12
Morphine, sul. ℔ doz	$4 25	Silver nitrate cryst ℔ oz	90
Opium, ℔	5 50	Do fused, ℔ oz	90
Do. powdered	7 50	Soap, castile, mottled, ℔	9@11c
Bergamot sand	3 40	Do do white	15@18
Oil lemon sand	3 50	Strychnine, cryst. ℔ oz	1 75
Potash, bichrom.	24	Powdered	1 60
Do bromide	55	Sulphur ℔	4@5
Do chlorate	25	Zinc, sulphate	12
Do iodide	$5 00		
Powdered rhubarb	1 00		
Powered ipecac	1 70		
Powdered jalap	50		

Oils, Leads Etc.

OILS.

Linseed, raw	80	Coal oil, 110°	14½@14½
" boiled	83	" 150°	18½@18½
Lard oil, extra	68	" 175°	21½@22
Castor oil	11@11½	Lubricating	18@25
Neat's foot	65@75	Whale oil	65@70
Bank oil	55		

All Rail Freights to Interior Southern Points

FROM ST. LOUIS TO	Meat in bulk	Lard, ℔ 100 lbs.	Grain, ℔ 100 lbs.	Flour, ℔ bbl.	Bagging, ℔ 100 lbs	Hay, ℔ car
Montgomery, Selma	48	48	43	85	45	43
Opelika	75	75	62	139	64	62
Columbus and Eufaula	70	70	58	125	60	58
Union Springs, Ala	72	72	61	130	63	61
Mobile, Vicksburg, New O's	45	45	40	80	45	80
Memphis	30	30	30	60	30	60
Charlotte and Columbia	71	71	67	133	57	67
Augusta	61	61	57	117	57	57
Atlanta, Rome and Dalton	58	59	44	107	54	54
Macon	61	61	57	113	57	57
Athens	68	63	49	117	59	59
Central, Greenville, Spartanburg, Seneca City	64	64	60	119	60	60
To C., C. and A. Depot (Augusta) for points between Augusta and Columbia and for stations beyond Columbia on C., C. and A. and W., C. and A. R. R.	62	62	58	120	58	58
Albany	88	88	82	158	87	82
Albany for points A. & G. R. R. bet. Bainbridge and Valdosta	63	63	57	113	64	57
Apalachicola River landings	77½	87½	73	160	75	73
Chattanooga	42	42	36	71	46	36
Wilmington, Charleston, P. Royal, Savannah and Brunswick, Beaufort	70	70	65	124	67	65
Jessup (for A. & G. R. R.)	63	63	57	113	64	57
Jessup	80	80	76	146	78	75
Pensacola	60	60	51	102	60	102
Milledgeville	71	72	67	144	57	66
Fernandina	70	70	65	124	67	65
Jacksonville	60	60	56	104	57	55
Nashville	30	30	28	56	28	28

Joint Rates of Transportation from East St. Louis, taking Effect Monday, Nov. 10, 1879

[No. 17.]

FROM EAST ST. LOUIS TO	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Flour, ℔ brl	Grain	Bulk Meats	Dressed Beef, Hogs & Mutton
Hartford, Portland, Providence, Boston, New Haven, Bridgeport, Worcester	145	110	85	57	103	*51	62	101
New York, Montreal	140	105	80	52	93	*46	57	96
Philadelphia	138	103	78	50	89	*44	55	94
Baltimore	137	102	77	49	87	*43	54	93
Albany, Troy, Schenectady	135	100	75	48	83	*41	52	91
Buffalo, Toronto, Sus. Bridge, Dunkirk	110	85	70	30	52	26	35	53
Cleveland	100	80	65	28	50	25	33	44
Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit	95	75	60	27	48	24	32	43
Pittsburg, Wheeling	85	70	55	27	46	23	32	40
Columbus	85	75	60	25	50	25	30	41
Dayton	80	70	55	25	50	25	30	39
Jeffersonville	70	55	45	16	32	16	21	29
Louisville	70	55	45	19	38	19	24	32
Indianapolis	45	40	30	14	24	12	17	27
Cincinnati	70	55	40	16	32	16	21	29
Terre Haute	41	36	26	10	20	10	15	24

☞ Flour, in quantities less than 125 brls to one consignee, will be charged fourth class.

*½c higher than given price.

STEAMBOATS.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.

Str. JAMES HOWARD,

O'NEAL .... Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 5 p. m.

Steamer W. P. HALLIDAY,

GOULD .... Master,

Leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 5 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat, foot of Market street.

JOHN W. CARROLL, Gen. Ft. Agt.

KOUNTZ LINE.

For New Orleans and Way Landings.

For New Orleans and all Way Landings. Leaves ——, January ——, at 5 p. m. from Kountz Line Wharfboat, foot of Myrtle street. For freight or passage apply to JOHN W. KING, Ag't.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co.

For Cap-au-Gris, Falmouth, Clarksville, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and all Way Landings.

Str. ANNIE .... Burke, Master.

Leaves WEDNESDAY, January 21, at 4 p. m.

W. F. DAVIDSON, President.

OHIO RIVER.

For Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The Popular Passenger

Str. FANNIE TATUM,

CONWAY .... Master.

Leaves THIS EVENING, January 21.

R. F. SASS,
L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri will be held at the office of the company, No. 509 Olive street, on Monday, the twenty-second day of March, 1880, at 9 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to issue sixty-five thousand dollars in bonds of said company.

[Signed] E. A. SMITH, Secretary,

The circulation of the POST-DISPATCH *among the very best classes of our population —those who buy and rent and employ—makes the paper an excellent medium for all "Wants" of both the employers and those seeking work. To assist the unemployed and to make the* POST-DISPATCH *the general go-between of the needs of our readers, we will hereafter publish advertisements under the above heads, not to exceed four lines, for twenty-five cents—to remain until the object is accomplished.*

PERSONAL.

1000 Bill Heads, $1; business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third st.

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Pearson's Patent Scales and Beams, 409 and 411 Morgan.

ALL WALTZ—Name your hour and take a strictly private lesson; it is worth a dozen in a class. Prof. Wyatt can put you all right on glide, reverse, military hop waltz in few well directed lessons. Temperance Hall, Seventh street, corner of Olive.

BUY your paint, varnish and whitewash brushes of the manufacturers, who will warrant every brush to be as represented. Also make household brushes of all kinds. Laitner Bros., 8 South Fifth street. 6

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street.

DR. ALLEON, Clairvoyant and Astrologer, reveals the past, present and future; causes speedy marriages and makes them happy; cures all diseases, overcomes family troubles and removes evil influences. Send five stamps for marriage guide. Office, 910 N. Tenth street, near Franklin avenue. 6

FIRE PLACE HEATERS and hard coal base burners, all styles and prices.
DANA & CO.,
115 and 117 Washington avenue.

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated.

MRS. LANKTON, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh st. (side entrance), St. Louis. 7

PERSONAL—H. S. Chase, Dentist, has removed to 2822 Washington avenue. 1

PERSONAL—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at Jno. Lottrup's, 614 N. Fourth street.

PERSONAL—Mme. Laura DeKnevett, nee White, natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1413 Morgan street. 7

PERSONAL—Mme. Dunnill, midwife, a graduate of the St. Louis School of Midwives. If you are in trouble call, or with confidence write; letters confidential; patients received for confinement. Residence, 716 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis. 28

SHIRTS TO ORDER.—Three very bests Shirts of faultless fit for $3 50. Shirts rebosomed, etc. W. Freeman, custom shirtmaker, 611 North Eighth street. 10

ST. LOUIS Eye and Ear Institute, 723 Chestnut st. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge. 7

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED German salesman, having valuable trade among German groceries here, wishes to form new connections by January 1. Address, German.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, good bookkeeper, quick with pen and correct at figures, of good business habits, wants employment, temporary or permanent. City references. Address A. R. P., this office.

BY a boy 15 years old, a position in a store or office; can give good references. Address J. L. M., this office. 20

SITUATION wanted as way-bill clerk, or any other clerkship in a freight department, by a person of seven years' experience in the East. Address F., this office. 19

WANTED—Any position in a wholesale house by young man; 9 years' business experience. Salary no object. Address P. T. B., this office. 17

WANTED—A situation by a young man who has some knowledge of bookkeeping, printing and paper business. Address, M. E. J., this office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A PRACTICAL shampooer and manipulator wanted for Turkish bath at 615 Washington avenue.

A GOOD order cook wanted at Cosby's Hotel, Twelfth and Poplar streets; must come well recommended; woman preferred. 8

BOY wanted to work in Restaurant 21 South Sixth street. 10

MAN wanted—A German prefered, who understands working about the house; reference required. Apply at 1009 Grattan street. 19

TWO good Germans wanted to work on farm in Illinois. Apply immediately at Everett House. 13

WANTED—Ten carpenters immediately at 2222 Broadway.

WANTED—A tenor who is a good reader to sing in a Protestant church quartet for practice. Address A. B. C., St. Louis Post-office. 13

WANTED—A sober, industrious painter as partner; must have a little cash. Advertiser has shop in good locality. Single man preferred. Address F. Y. Z., care of Gazette office, East St. Louis, Ill. 13

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

AN American lady who can cut ladies' and children's clothing wishes a situation in a private family, by the day, or work at home. Address Mrs. J. R., 2025 Division street. 7

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

100 GIRLS WANTED of the age from 8 to 14, for a juvenile performance in Pope's Theater. Apply to Mr. Geraldini Alberti, Singer Building, North Fifth street, room 39, between 3 and 5 p. m. 9

WANTED—A good French or German for general housework; ref. req., 2002 Olive st. 16

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Apply with reference at 2613 Lucas avenue. 15

FOR RENT.

1131 WASHINGTON AVE.—Ten rooms. Inquire at residence. 20

2323 FRANKLIN avenue—Three large new rooms, $7 a month; water and all conveniences 14

ONE or four stalls in good stable cheap; 811 North Tenth street.

NICELY furnished back parlor and third-story front room at 1205 Washington avenue.

NICELY furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives; also rooms for single gents $1 25 per week in private family, 112 S. Eighth street.

BOOKS.

10,000 STANDARD books, new and old, French and English, cheap. Catalogue free. Dan. Linahan, Fourth and Washington avenue. 8

A NEW BOOK—Dreams Relating to the Mysteries of the Soul. By Nehemiah Kenison, Chiropodist. Price, 25 cents. For sale at 623½ Olive street. 17

BEST bargains in new and second-hand standard books at Archer's, 702 Olive street. Thousands of new school books less than half price.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE CHEAP

One Jewett & Root No. 36 Illuminated Diamond Base Burner Stove in good condition. Too large for present owner's use. Apply at POST-DISPATCH office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. CARSWELL. DR. A. MURRAY.

THE NEW ERA DENTAL ROOMS,

911 Olive street, next door to Pope's Theater. All Operations Guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

DR. ROBB'S ELECTRICAL TREATMENT cures Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervous and General Debility and all nervous troubles. S. E. corner Fourteenth and Pine

REMOVALS.

MRS. KESSLER, Premium Corset-Maker, has removed to 209 North Fourteenth street, between Olive and Pine. 4

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Steam Engine with Boiler—1-3 horse power. Address, with price, G. R., this office. 12

WANTED—To rent furnished or partly furnished house, twelve or thirteen rooms; must be first-class; would board owners; best refs. J. W., 1127 Laveille street. 9

LEGAL.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, assignee of Westerman & Pfeiffer, having made to the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, a full report and account of the said estate and the disposition thereof, and the undersigned assignee having become satisfied that it is no longer advantageous to the creditors of said assignors to keep said assignment open, will apply to said Circuit Court, in Room No. 3 thereof, on Monday, March 1, 1880, for a discharge from said trust.

FRANCIS CORNET,
Assignee of Westerman & Pfeiffer.

By order of said Circuit Court notice is hereby given that the accounts of the assignee above named filed in said Circuit Court will be allowed on said March 1, 1880, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

CHAS. F. VOGEL.
54A Clerk of said Circuit Court.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the partnership estate of Cochran & Kammerer, which firm was composed of Henry S. Cochran and Christian F. Kammerer, and dissolved by the death of said Christian F. Kammerer, that letters of administration on said estate have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, bearing date the first day of December, 1879.

All persons having claims against said partnership estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit in said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they shall be forever barred.

LOUIS G KAMMERER.
Administrator of the estate of Cochran & Kammerer.

FINKELNBURG & RASSIEUR, Attorneys for Administrator.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 425

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of CATHARINE BRUWER, alias HOBINE, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of CATHARINE BRUWER, alias HOBINE, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the twenty-third day of December, 1879. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred. Dated this 14th day of January, 1880.

ALBERT GERST,
Administrator of Catharine Bruwer, alias Hobine, deceased. 50A

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, December Term, 1879.
Monday, December 29, 1879.
[51,059.]
Joseph A. Robertson and Samuel Hermann
vs.
The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Attachment.

Now, at this day, come the plaintiffs in proper person, and it appearing from the return of the Sheriff to the writ issued herein that the defendant can not be found in the city of St. Louis; therefore on motion of said plaintiffs it is ordered that the defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against it for the sum of five hundred dollars on account of professional services rendered by plaintiffs to defendants, and that its property has been attached; and unless it appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of April next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer to the action aforesaid, according to law, judgment will be rendered against it and its property sold to satisfy the same.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, this 6th day of January, 1880.

[SEAL] CHAS. F. VOGEL, Clerk

HERMANN & ROBERTSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 53A

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, December Term, 1879.
Saturday, January 10, 1880.
Mary C. Grenville
vs.
Burt Grenville.

It appearing from the petition and affidavit heretofore filed herein that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri, therefore, it is ordered that said defendant be notified that a civil action has been commenced against him, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant, on the grounds that said defendent, wholly disregarding his duties as the husband of the plaintiff, has offered her such indignities as to render her condition intolerable in this, to-wit: by being guilty of such cruel and barbarous treatment towards plaintiff as to endanger her life, by calling her vile and obscene names, by failing to provide for plaintiff and the infant of said parties; and unless he appear at the term of this court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of April next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the city of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 12th day of January, 1880.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

J. NIEL, Attorney for plaintiff. 51A

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, December Term, 1879.
Wednesday, January 7, 1880.
Peter J. Taafe and Mary Ann Donnelly
vs.
William Zeppenfeld et al.

It appearing from the affidavit heretofore filed herein that the defendants, Oscar Simons and Hermann Nieman, are non-residents, or conceal themselves so that the ordinary summons cannot be executed upon them by the Sheriff, wherefore, on motion of said plaintiffs, by attorney, it is ordered that said defendants, Oscar Simons and Hermann Nieman, be notified that a civil action has been commenced against them, the object and general nature of which is to obtain a decree enforcing a deed of trust recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 557, page 43, executed by Robert W. Zeppenfeld to Peter J. Taafe, as trustee for Mary Ann Donnelly, on the following property, situated in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and is known and described as follows: Lot No. 8 in Block No. 203 of said city, having a front of 20 feet on the southern side of Carondelet avenue, running with the same width southwardly 120 feet to a 15-foot alley, according to the corrected plat of James G. Soulard's subdivision of blocks Nos. 203 and 204, of the city of St. Louis, duly recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, Missouri, and declared and fixed as a valid and subsisting lien on said property for the extent of the balance and interest due on the notes secured by said deed of trust, together with reasonable attorney's fees for the prosecution, and that the lease from Robert W. Zeppenfeld to Hermann Nieman, for the sole and separate use of Emma Zeppenfeld, recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, in book 596, page 367, and the deed from Robert W. Zeppenfeld to Oscar Simons, recorded in book 607, page 63, and the deed from Simons to William Zeppenfeld, recorded in book 607, page 102, be declared fraudulent, null and void against plaintiff, and that the property be sold to satisfy the sum due plaintiff with interest and costs of suit and said attorney's fees; and that if said property be not sufficient to satisfy said claim plaintif Donnelly to have a personal decree against defendant William Zeppenfeld; and, unless they appear at the term of this Court to be begun and held at the city of St. Louis, within and for the city of St. Louis, on the first Monday of February next, and, on or before the third day thereof, answer the plaintiff's petition, the same will be taken against them as confessed, and decree rendered as prayed for.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published in the City of St. Louis.

A true copy from the record.

Witness my hand and seal of the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 8th day of January, 1880.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. VOGEL, Clerk.

52A

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

EVERETT W. PATTISON,
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TIME TABLE

OF TRAINS RUNNING INTO THE

UNION DEPOT

(ST. LOUIS TIME.)

Railroad managers are requested to notify of changes in the running of trains, that the time may be kept correct.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Trains.	Depart.	Arrive.
Chicago Morning Express	* 7:50 a. m.	*8:40 p. m.
Kansas City & Jacksonville	* 8:20 a. m.	*7:10 p. m.
Springfield & Jack'ville Ac.	*4:55 p. m.	*10:35 a. m.
Chicago Lightning Express	† 7:35 p. m.	†8:20 a. m.
Kansas City Lightning Ex.	† 8:40 p. m.	†7:25 a. m.

CHICAGO THROUGH LINE, VIA VANDALIA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Chicago Day Express	* 8:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Chicago Night Express	† 7:00 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. Burlington Route.

Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Mail and Express	* 8:07 a. m.	*7:47 a. m.
Omaha Mail and Exp.	* 8:07 a. m.	*7:47 a. m.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Ex.	‖ 8:40 p. m.	‖6:37 p. m.
Omaha Night Express	‖ 8:40 p. m.	‖6:37 p. m.

CAIRO SHORT LINE.

Cairo Mail and St. L. Ex.	* 7:35 a. m.	10:05 [illegible]
Lightning Express	*8:45 p. m.	*7:10 [illegible]
New Orleans Ex & Fast Mail	† 4:20 p. m.	†11:35 [illegible]

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. Leave Ticket Office, 520 Walnut street.

TRAINS DEPART. Sparta Ac. comd'n.	Cairo Exp.		TRAINS ARRIVE. Sparta Ac. com'dn.	Cairo Exp.
*4:30 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.	St. L.	*10:20 a. m.	*5:20 [illegible]
*5:00 p. m.	*9:00	E. St. L.	*9:40 a. m.	*5:00 [illegible]

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Belleville Accommodation	8:25 a. m.	8:10 [illegible]
	11:00 a. m.	10:35 [illegible]
	2:30 p. m.	2:05 [illegible]
	5:00 p. m.	4:45 [illegible]
	9:25 p. m.	9:10 [illegible]
Sunday	6:00 p. m.	5:45 [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:00 [illegible]
New York Express	†6:45 p. m.	† 8:00 [illegible]
Accommodation	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:05 [illegible]

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Texas Express	† 9:00 a. m.	†6:10 [illegible]
Omaha and California Ex	† 9:00 a. m.	†6:10 [illegible]
Kansas and Colorado F. L.	† 9:25 p. m.	†7:00 [illegible]
Texas and Kansas Fast Line	† 9:25 p. m.	†7:00 [illegible]
St. L. & San Francisco Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	†6:40 [illegible]
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.		
Kirkwood	* 8:08 a. m.	* 7:2[illegible]
Kirkwood (Sunday only)	1:08 p. m.	10:0[illegible]
Kirkwood	3:25 p. m.	*10:4[illegible]
Washington	† 4:55 p. m.	* 8:2[illegible]
Kirkwood	* 6:25 p. m.	* 5:3[illegible]

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY.

St. Louis and Tex. Express	† 9:00 a. m.	†6:10 [illegible]
Missouri and Kansas Express	† 9:25 p. m.	7:00 [illegible]

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Express	* 6:35 a. m.	*12:3[illegible]
Day Express	* 7:50 a. m.	*8:30 [illegible]
Salem Accommodation	* 5:05 p. m.	*9:05 [illegible]
Night Express	† 6:50 p. m.	†7:05 [illegible]

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY. LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Atlantic Express	* 7:25 a. m.	
Accommodation	* 4:35 p. m.	
Daily Lightning Express	† 6:40 p. m.	
Local Express		*10:50 [illegible]
Daily Fast Line		† 8:05 [illegible]
Fast Mail		* 7:50 [illegible]

WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY. LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Omaha and California Ex	* 8:50 a. m.	* 6:1[illegible]
Kansas and Colorado Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	† 7:0[illegible]
Iowa and St. Paul Ex	† 9:15 p. m.	† 7:0[illegible]
Ferguson Ac. (Sunday only)	9:00 a. m.	10:4[illegible]
Rosedale Ac	† 3:00 p. m.	4:2[illegible]
Ferguson Ac	4:20 p. m.	7:0[illegible]
Warrenton Ac. from Biddle street	* 4:25 p. m.	*10:1[illegible]
St. Charles Ac. from Biddle street	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:1[illegible]

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Southern Kansas and Texas Ex	9:30 p. m.	6:40 [illegible]

UNION RAILWAY AND TRANSIT COMPANY.

Stock Yard Accommodation	*6:20 a. m.	*4:40 [illegible]
Stock Yard Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*6:40 [illegible]

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Nashville Mail (except Sunday)	8:15 a. m.	6:15 [illegible]
Mascoutah Ac (daily except Sunday)	10:00 p. m.	1:10 [illegible]
Nashville Ex. (Daily)	9:30 p. m.	7:25 [illegible]
Queen's Lake Ac. (Sunday only)	8:30 a. m.	7:[illegible]

KEOKUK AND ST. LOUIS R. R. (St. L., K. and N. W. Railway)

Depart—Mail and Express	8:50 a. m.
Depart—Union Depot—Keokuk Express	9:15 p. m.
Arrive—Mail and Express	6:10 p. m.
Arrive—St. Louis Express	7:05 a. m.

VANDALIA LINE.

Day Express	† 8:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Mail and Accommodation	* 3:00 p. m.	
Highland Accommodation	* 6:00 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Fast Line	† 7:60 p. m.	
Pacific Express		†7:30 [illegible]
St. Louis Express		†9:00 [illegible]

WEST END NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.

Depot on Olive street, one block west of Grand [illegible]

WEEK DAYS.

Leave St. Louis 8:20, 10:00, 11:30 a. m.; 4:45, 6:10 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis 8:00, 9:40, 11:10 a. m.; 4:10, 5:45 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave St. Louis 9:00, 10:30 a. m.; 1:00, 3:40, 5:00, 6:20 p. m.
Arrive at St. Louis 8:40, 10:04 a. m.; 12:40, 3:24, 4:44, 6:04 p. m.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 9, mail and express passenger trains will start from Union Depot, and will stop at Plum Street Depot to take on passengers and baggage.

St. Louis Union Depot.		
Nashville & Atlanta Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 2:0[illegible]
Arkansas & Texas Express	† 9:40 a. m.	† 6:5[illegible]
Mobile & N. O. Express	† 8:35 p. m.	† 6:2[illegible]
Plum Street Depot.		
DeSoto Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	* 8:5[illegible]

Week Day Carondelet Trains—Leave, a. m.: 7:41, 8:55, 10:26; p. m.: 12:05, 1:50, 3:10, 5:00, 5:40, 6:30, 7:35, 8:55, 11:30.
Arrive—A. m.: 6:10, 7:38, 8:13, 8:50, 9:23, p. m.: 12:02, 1:45, 3:07, 3:53, 4:58, 5:33, 7:32, 8:35, 11:25.
Sunday Carondelet Trains—Leave, a. m.: 10:30; p. m.: 1:00, 2:20, 3:40, 5:50, 6:20.
Arrive—A. m.: 8:40, 10:04; p. m.: 12:40, 3:24, 4:44, 6:04.

*Except Sunday. ‖Except Saturday.
†Daily. ‡Except Monday.
¶Monday.

REAL ESTATE.

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GEO. W. WOODWORTH, [illegible]

LEGAL.

[illegible]RUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas E. [illegible] and Susan C., his wife, by thei[illegible] [illegible]ch 7, 1876, and recorded in the [illegible] of St. Louis, in this State, in boo[illegible] conveyed to the undersigned the [illegible]bed real estate, lying and being si[illegible] of St. Louis—that is to say, lots num[illegible] nine (9) of Sibley's subdivision of [illegible]es Survey No. 1664; a plat of whi[illegible] record and on file in the Recorder'[illegible] in plat book No. 9, page 21; said l[illegible] a front on the north line of the Oli[illegible] [illegible]fty (50) feet, by a depth northward [illegible] of one hundred and sixty-two [illegible] (2½) feet, to the north line of said [illegible]veyance was made in trust to secur[illegible] certain notes specified in said deed [illegible] provisions of said deed, the under[illegible] said property for sale, at public auc[illegible] the highest bidder, at the eastern [illegible] Court-house, in the city of St. L[illegible] hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 [illegible] THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, [illegible] the purposes of said trust.

ISAAC M[illegible]
ALFRED [illegible]

[illegible]t. Louis, January 6, 1880.

[illegible]HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and [illegible] special execution issued from the [illegible]rk of the Circuit Court at the City of [illegible]nable to the February term, 1880, [illegible] to me directed, wherein the State [illegible] relation and to the use of Meyer [illegible]llector of the city of St. Louis, in the [illegible]ri, is plaintiff, Gottlieb Eyerm[illegible] Mary Hallocher, August Re[illegible] [illegible]ynes and Clara Haynes, wi[illegible] [illegible]ynes, and Henry D. Laughlin [illegible]endants, I have levied upon [illegible] following described real estate, s[illegible] of St. Louis and State of Missour[illegible] the lien of tax bill on which [illegible]nded, and described in said execu[illegible] [illegible]wit: A lot or piece of ground in [illegible]ion or survey of city commons, [illegible]ated on Gravois Road and conta[illegible] [illegible]ty-five one-hundredths acre[illegible] [illegible]nded on the south b[illegible] [illegible]et, on the west by Gravois R[illegible] the real estate of Henn, and on [illegible] and I will, on [illegible]NDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JA[illegible] [illegible]ween the hours of nine o'clock [illegible] five o'clock in the afternoon of [illegible] front door of the Court-house, in [illegible]is, State of Missouri, sell at pub[illegible] [illegible], to the highest bidder, the a[illegible] [illegible]perty, charged with said lien, to [illegible] [illegible]on and costs.

Sheriff [illegible]

[illegible]. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879.

[illegible]HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue an[illegible] special execution issued from t[illegible] [illegible]rk of the Circuit Court at the Ci[illegible] [illegible]urnable to the February Term, [illegible]urt, and to me directed, wherein t[illegible] [illegible]ri, at the relation and to the use [illegible]ublutt, Collecter of the city of St. [illegible]te of Missouri, is plaintiff, and [illegible], William Frederick Aderhold, [illegible]ederick W. Hulsekoetter, trustee [illegible]erhold, Edward H. Hymers and N[illegible] [illegible]re defendants, I have levied upon [illegible]lowing described real estate, situ[illegible] St. Louis and State of Missouri, a[illegible] lien of tax bill on which this ac[illegible] [illegible]d described in said execution as [illegible] numbered one (1) in block No. 3[illegible] [illegible]on, foonting forty-eight [illegible]nrose street by a depth o[illegible] [illegible]unded north by Junge, eas[illegible] [illegible]th by Penrose street and west by [illegible] I will on [illegible]NDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JA[illegible] [illegible]tween the hours of 9 o'clock in th[illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of that da[illegible] [illegible]nt door of the Court-house, [illegible] [illegible]is, State of Missouri, sell at pu[illegible] [illegible]h, to the highest bidder, the [illegible] [illegible]operty, to satisfy said execution a[illegible]

Sheriff

[illegible]St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 187[illegible]

[illegible]HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue a[illegible] special execution issued from [illegible]erk of the Circuit Court at the City [illegible]rnable to the February term, 18[illegible] [illegible]d to me directed, wherein the St[illegible] [illegible]e relation and to the use of Myer[illegible] [illegible]llector of the City of St. Louis, in [illegible]uri, is plaintiff, and Henry D. La[illegible] [illegible]urphy, A. McElhenny and Philip [illegible]endants, I have levied [illegible] [illegible]ized the following described real e[illegible] [illegible]e city of St. Louis and State [illegible] [illegible]arged with the lien of tax bill on [illegible] founded, and described in said e[illegible] [illegible]ws, to-wit:
1. Lot No. 37 Block No. 1 of Or[illegible] [illegible]on to the city of St. Louis, said l[illegible] [illegible] Orchard avenue, and having a [illegible]
2. Lot No. 39 of said block and a[illegible] [illegible] feet on Orchard avenue by 123 [illegible]
3. Lot No. 38 of said block and [illegible] [illegible] feet on Orchard avenue by 123 [illegible]
4. Lot No. 8 city block No. 1640 [illegible]uis, said lot fronting 25 feet on [illegible]125 feet deep.
[illegible] will, on [illegible]DAY, THE 26TH DAY [illegible] 1880, [illegible] the hours of nine o'clock [illegible]ock in the afternoon of th[illegible] [illegible]or of the Court-house, in th[illegible] [illegible] Missouri, sell at public auc[illegible] [illegible]ghest bidder, the above d[illegible] [illegible]ed with said lien, to satisfy [illegible]

Sher[illegible]

[illegible]t. Louis, Mo., December 30, 18[illegible]

[illegible]HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible] four executions issued from [illegible]lerk of the Circuit Court at the [illegible]eturnable to the February term, [illegible] [illegible]d to me directed, one in favor [illegible] [illegible]he use of L. Padberg, assignee, [illegible]illiam Roemheld and Adolph Kr[illegible] [illegible]o are in favor of Frederick Gott[illegible] [illegible] Gottschalk, and all four ar[illegible] [illegible]chnabel, I have levied on and s[illegible] [illegible]tle and interest of defendant, [illegible] [illegible]and to following described real [illegible] [illegible]e city of St. Louis, and State of [illegible] [illegible]ot No. 14, in block numbered [illegible] [illegible]ddition to the city of St. Louis, a[illegible] [illegible]ition is of record in the Recorde[illegible] [illegible]f St. Louis, and having a front [illegible] Carondelet avenue of 25 feet, a[illegible] [illegible]unning back westwardly 115 feet [illegible]d north by lot No. 15, south by [illegible]lock one (1), east by Carondele[illegible] [illegible]y an alley.
Also, lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 a[illegible] [illegible]nown as the St. Louis Common[illegible] [illegible]ne (1) of the third subdivision of [illegible]ade under ordinance No. 3126, [illegible]d, 1854, a plat of which subdivis[illegible] [illegible]he Recorder's office of the city [illegible] [illegible]ots having a front of 135 feet o[illegible] [illegible]Wyoming street by a depth of 12[illegible] [illegible]y Minnesota avenue, south by W[illegible] [illegible]y lot numbered 6 and north by a[illegible]
Also, all that certain lot of grou[illegible] [illegible]erance's addition to the city of S[illegible] [illegible]eing lot No. 132 in block No. 5, [illegible] [illegible]n De Mun, also called Kosciusko [illegible] depth, bounded north by Lesp[illegible] [illegible]y Francis Saler, south by No. 13[illegible] [illegible]un street aforesaid, it being a p[illegible] [illegible]equired by the said party of the [illegible]arch 2d, 1871, and recorded in [illegible] St. Louis county (now city) in b[illegible] And I will on FRIDAY THE 30TH DAY OF [illegible] [illegible]etween the hours of 9 o'clock [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of t[illegible] [illegible]ront door of the Court-house in t[illegible] [illegible]tate of Missouri, sell at public a[illegible] [illegible]he highest bidder, all the ri[illegible] [illegible]laim, estate and property of the [illegible] [illegible]eb Schnabel, said defendant, of [illegible] [illegible]escribed property, to satisfy s[illegible] [illegible]osts.

She[illegible]

St. Louis, January 6, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue [illegible] executions issued from the [illegible] [illegible]he Circuit Court at the City of S[illegible] [illegible]o the February Term, 1880, of [illegible] [illegible]e directed, one in favor of C. [illegible] [illegible]he German Bank, and the other [illegible] [illegible]lmstedt, and both against Gusta[illegible] [illegible]evied upon and seized all the rig[illegible] [illegible]f the defendant Hospes, in an[illegible] [illegible]escribed real estate, situated [illegible] [illegible]ouis, and State of Missouri, to [illegible] [illegible]0, 11 and 12, in block 2 of St. [illegible] [illegible]e city of St. Louis, according [illegible] [illegible]le in the office of the Recorde[illegible] [illegible]ity, said lots being also in cit[illegible] [illegible]ining an aggregate front of 16[illegible] [illegible]n the west line of Third street, [illegible]estwardly 122 feet 6 inches [illegible]orth by Bryan street, east by [illegible] [illegible]ot 13 of said block, and west by [illegible]
2. A lot of ground in the weste[illegible] [illegible]8 of the St. Louis Commons, con[illegible] [illegible]eet 1½ inches north of the sout[illegible] [illegible]ot number 18, which point is [illegible] Park avenue as laid down on th[illegible] [illegible]said plat is made part of a cer[illegible] [illegible]he office of the Recorder of D[illegible] [illegible]ook 403, page 394); thence no[illegible] [illegible]of said lot 18, 232 feet 4 inche[illegible] [illegible]astwardly along the dividing [illegible] [illegible]nd the property of Lament L[illegible] [illegible]58 feet 8 inches to a stone on [illegible] [illegible]ween said lot and the land of [illegible] [illegible]outhwardly along the last-me[illegible] [illegible]17 feet and 4 inches to Park [illegible] [illegible]ardly along the northern line [illegible] [illegible]eet and 6 inches to the place [illegible]
3. Lots 28 and 29 of block [illegible] Heights, according to a plat the[illegible] [illegible]ce of the Recorder of Deeds of [illegible] plat-book No. 9, page 33; [illegible]gregate front of 104 feet o[illegible] Manchester Road by a d[illegible] [illegible]ne of Brannon avenue of 2[illegible]
4. Lots nine and twenty-eigh[illegible] [illegible]ubdivision according to a plat [illegible] [illegible]le in the office of the Recorde[illegible] [illegible]t. Louis in Plat Book No. [illegible] [illegible]as a front of 100 feet on the S[illegible] [illegible] street and a depth southward[illegible] [illegible]ot 28 has a front of 100 feet o[illegible] Kemper Park, with a depth no[illegible] And I will on THURSDAY, THE 29TH [illegible] 1880, [illegible]etween the hours of 9 o'clock [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of [illegible] [illegible]ront door of the Court-house [illegible] [illegible]tate of Missouri, sell at public [illegible] [illegible]he highest bidder, all the [illegible] [illegible]laim, estate and property of t[illegible] Hospes, said defendant of [illegible] [illegible]scribed property, to satisfy said [illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1[illegible]

LEGAL.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas E. Ripley Sibley and Susan C., his wife, by their deed dated March 7, 1876, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis, in this State, in book 545, at page ..., conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, lying and being situated in said city of St. Louis—that is to say, lots numbered six (6) and nine (9) of Sibley's subdivision of part of United States Survey No. 1664; a plat of which subdivision is of record and on file in the Recorder's office of said city in plat book No. 9, page 21; said lots each having a front on the north line of the Olive Street road of fifty (50) feet, by a depth northwardly of the same of one hundred and sixty-two and one-half (162½) feet, to the north line of said survey; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed; now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880, for the purposes of said trust.

ISAAC M. VEITCH,
ALFRED CARR,
Trustees.

St. Louis, January 6, 1880. 16A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Meyer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, Gottlieb Eyermann, executor of Mary Hallocher, August Reinders, Oscar Haynes and Clara Haynes, wife of Oscar Haynes, and Henry D. Laughlin, trustee, are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot or piece of ground in block 57, in addition or survey of city commons, same being situated on Gravois Road and containing one and eighty-five one-hundredths acres, and being bounded on the south by Cherokee street, on the west by Gravois Road, on the east by the real estate of Henn, and on the north to a point; and I will, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 414

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Christina Aderhold, William Frederick Aderhold, her husband, Frederick W. Hulsekoetter, trustee of said Christina Aderhold, Edward H. Hymers and Nathan D. Allen are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: Lot numbered one (1) in block No. 3 of Penrose addition, fronting forty-eight (48) feet on Penrose street by a depth of 143¾ feet, bounded north by Junge, east by Feldman, south by Penrose street and west by Hymers et al.; and I will on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 416

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Henry D. Laughlin, Bernard Murphy, A. McElhenny and Philip J. Smith are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit:

1. Lot No. 37 Block No. 1 of Orchard Place Addition to the city of St. Louis, said lot fronting 25 feet on Orchard avenue, and having a depth of 123 feet.
2. Lot No. 39 of said block and addition, fronting 25 feet on Orchard avenue by 123 feet deep.
3. Lot No. 38 of said block and addition, fronting 25 feet on Orchard avenue by 123 feet deep.
4. Lot No. 8 city block No. 1640, of the city of St. Louis, said lot fronting 25 feet on Chippewa street by 125 feet deep.

And I will, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 415

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of four executions issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, one in favor of August Meyer, to the use of L. Padberg, assignee, another in favor of William Roemheld and Adolph Krauss, and the other two are in favor of Frederick Gottschalk and Edward Gottschalk, and all four are against Gottlieb Schnabel, I have levied on and seized all the right, title and interest of defendant, Gottlieb Schnabel, in and to following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lot No. 14, in block numbered one (1) in Arsenal addition to the city of St. Louis, a plat of which addition is of record in the Recorder's office for the city of St. Louis, and having a front on the west line of Carondelet avenue of 25 feet, and with that width running back westwardly 115 feet to an alley, bounded north by lot No. 15, south by lot No. 13 of said block one (1), east by Carondelet avenue, and west by an alley.

Also, lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in part of tract known as the St. Louis Commons, of block numbered one (1) of the third subdivision of the city commons, made under ordinance No. 3126, approved February 18, 1854, a plat of which subdivision is recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, said lots having a front of 135 feet on the north line of Wyoming street by a depth of 125 feet, bounded east by Minnesota avenue, south by Wyoming street, west by lot numbered 6 and north by an alley.

Also, all that certain lot of ground in John E. Lesperance's addition to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, being lot No. 132 in block No. 5, containing 25 feet on De Mun, also called Kosciusko, street, by 100 feet in depth, bounded north by Lesperance street, east by Francis Saler, south by No. 131 and west by De Mun street aforesaid, it being a part of the property acquired by the said party of the first part by deed of March 2d, 1871, and recorded in Recorder's office of St. Louis county (now city) in book 423, page 374.

And I will on FRIDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Gottlieb Schnabel, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said executions and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, January 6, 1880. 19A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of two executions issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said Court, and to me directed, one in favor of C. G. Stifel, assignee of the German Bank, and the other in favor of Henry Ulmstedt, and both against Gustavus H. Hospes, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant Hospes, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to wit: 1. Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 2 of St. Ange's addition to the city of St. Louis, according to a plat thereof on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city, said lots being also in city block 1782, containing an aggregate front of 162 feet and 4 inches on the west line of Third street, and running thence westwardly 122 feet 6 inches to an alley bounded north by Bryan street, east by Third street, south by lot 13 of said block, and west by said alley.

2. A lot of ground in the western part of lot number 18 of the St. Louis Commons, commencing at a point 20 feet 1½ inches north of the southwest corner of said lot number 18, which point is in the north line of Park avenue as laid down on the plat of the said lot (said plat is made part of a certain deed recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of said city, in book 403, page 394); thence north with the west line of said lot 18, 232 feet 4 inches to a stone; thence eastwardly along the dividing line between said lot and the property of Lament Labesque and others 158 feet 8 inches to a stone on the dividing line between said lot and the land of one Foley; thence southwardly along the last-mentioned dividing line 231 feet and 4 inches to Park avenue, thence westwardly along the northern line of Park avenue 154 feet and 6 inches to the place of beginning.

3. Lots 28 and 29 of block No. 5 of St. Louis Heights, according to a plat thereof on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis, in plat-book No. 9, page 33; said lots contain an aggregate front of 104 feet on the south line of Manchester Road by a depth on the west line of Brannon avenue of 231 feet and 4 inches.

4. Lots nine and twenty-eight of the County Farm subdivision according to a plat of said subdivision on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city of St. Louis in Plat Book No. 9, page 11; said lot 9 has a front of 100 feet on the Southern line of Arsenal street and a depth southwardly of 200 feet; said lot 28 has a front of 100 feet on the north line of Kemper Park, with a depth northwardly of 200 feet.

And I will on THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property ot the above named G.H. Hospes, said defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said executions and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1880. 5A

LEGAL.

IN the matter of the assignment of Louis Punch, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in the matter aforesaid, is now ready to pay a final dividend of eight per cent on claims allowed against said estate, at his office, 513 Walnut street, in the city of St. Louis.

22A FRED. WISLIZENUS, Assignee.

NOTICE OF GUARDIAN OF INSANE PERSON.—Notice is hereby given to all persons that on the 3d day of February, 1879, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, appointed guardian of the person and estate of Valentine Kanne, who, on the 3d day of February, 1879, by due and regular proceedings had in said Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, was adjudged to be a person of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs. GEORGE KANNE.

St. Louis, January 19, 1880. 81A

ESTATE OF

SAMUEL REBER,

deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of

SAMUEL REBER,

deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 19th day of December, 1879. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they will be forever barred.

Dated this 24th day of December, 1879.

MARGARET R. REBER,
Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Reber, deceased.

St. Louis, December 24, 1879. 393

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by deed dated 25th of August, 1874, the St. Louis French Window Glass Company conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following property, to-wit: A lot of ground in block 758, of city of St. Louis, Missouri, which fronts 127 feet 6 inches on east side of DeKalb street and 200 feet on Anna street, bounded east and south by alley, west DeKalb and north Anna street, which conveyance was made to secure payment of a note therein fully described and long past due; now, therefore, at request of legal holder of said note, I will, on

JANUARY 22, 1880,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., at the east front door of the Court-house, in city of St. Louis, for cash, sell said property to satisfy said trust. WILLIS J. POWELL, Trustee.

St. Louis, December 29, 1879. 402

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas, Beverly T. Lacy, by his deed of trust dated the third day of January, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Henry county, State of Missouri, in Book 6, page 556, conveyed to William C. Jamison and William T. Selby all the following described real estate, situated, lying and being in Henry county, in the State of Missouri, and more particularly described thus: The east half of fractional section three (3), township forty-two (42), range twenty-five (25); which said conveyance to said Wm. C. Jamison and Wm. T. Selby was in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described; and, whereas, William T. Selby has departed this life; and, whereas, one of said notes is past due and remains unpaid, and at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned surviving trustee will, on TUESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, expose to sale at public vendue, for cash, the said real estate, for the purposes mentioned in said deed of trust. WILLIAM C. JAMISON, Surviving Trustee.

St. Louis, January 3, 1880. 8A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Samuel McCrosky, by his deed dated June 20, 1872, and recorded on page 449 of book No. 428, of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the county, now city, of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situate in the city (then county) of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Being a tract in Prairie Place, laid off and subdivided by William A. Nelson and James H. Eddy, a plat whereof is filed in the office of the Recorder of the City of St. Louis, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24) of block numbered three (3) of said tract, containing in the aggregate one hundred feet front on Wash avenue by a depth eastwardly of one hundred and forty-two feet and two inches, more or less, and bounded north by lot twenty-two (22), east by lots five (5) and six (6), south by lot twenty-five (25), and west by Wash avenue; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of one of said notes, now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in the said city, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880. W. F. BRINCK, as Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 7, 1880. 23A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Karl Staemme and Theresa, his wife, by their deed, dated on the 3d day of October, 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the City of St. Louis, in book 438, page 76, conveyed to John A. Collet the following real estate, situate in the county of St. Louis Mo., namely: Lot numbered eleven (11) of D. J. Talbot's heirs' subdivision of U. S. survey 2030, in Township 46 north of range 4 east, a plat of which is to be found in plat book 7, page 43, and bounded as follows: Beginning in the center of Bonhomme plank road, where the south line of the U. S. survey No. 2030 crosses the same; thence with the center of said road north 61¼° east 5 chains to a corner in the road; thence north 10° west 13 chains to corner with lot No. 10, from which a sugar maple 36 inches in diameter bears north 62° east 31 links; thence north 57½° west 4-13 chains to corner from which a white walnut 12 in. in diameter, bears S. 77° E. 13½ links; thence N. 2¾°, W. 4.32 chs. to corner in ravine; thence N. 30½°, W. 3.11 chs. to buckeye, 10 in. in diameter, corner at foot of bluff; thence along and near foot of bluff S. 57° W. 26.50 chs. to buckeye tree, corner of Talbot avenue; thence up a ravine with the meanders thereof and with Eastern line of lot No. 5, S. 28° E. 5.40 chs. S. 47° E. 3.20 chs. S. 89° E. 2.32 chs. S. 44° E. 1.31 chs. to corner to lots 5 and 11 on south line of said survey; thence with said south boundary line S. 82¾° E. 18.05 chs. to the place of beginning; containing 43 76-100 acres, and being the same property conveyed by Thos. Talbot, executor, by deed of January 14, 1869, recorded in book 376, page 247; which conveyance was made in trust, to secure the payment of several promissory notes in said deed described; and whereas said John A. Collet, trustee, has become a non-resident of the State, and upon refusal of the Sheriffs of the city of St. Louis and the county of St. Louis, the Circuit Court of the county of St. Louis, by its order made on January 17, 1880, appointed the undersigned trustee to act in the place of said original trustee, and said notes having become due and remaining unpaid; therefore, at the request of the holder of said notes, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, I shall, on SATURDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell the real estate hereinbefore described, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the purposes of said deed. FRED'K. GOTTSCHALK, Trustee.

St. Louis, January 20, 1880. 90A

TRUSTEE' SALE.—Whereas, on the 26th day of March, 1879, by the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, John Lady was appointed trustee in place of John B. Le Beau, Sr., deceased, of the property hereinafter described, under and by virtue of a trust deed dated 12th of January, 1848, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city, late county of St. Louis, in book N 4, page 525. And, whereas, in the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, Missouri, April term, 1879, in that matter of the petition of Marguerite E. Creley, curator of Emily F., George A. and Clara M. Creley, minors, and Isaac W. Harding, curator of Charles L. Harding, a minor, and James M. Flesh, guardian and curator of Edward J. Flesh, a minor; it appeared that liens amounting to about $3,500, for taxes, existed on the property hereinafter described, and that said property was about to be sacrificed. It was ordered and adjudged by said court that said minors, by their respective guardians and curators aforesaid, be and are authorized to unite with the other owners of said real estate hereinafter described in the execution and delivery of a deed of trust conveying the said real estate to secure a note or notes to be executed by one or more of the owners thereof for $3,500 00, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the taxes and liens on the premises hereinafter described, and reasonable costs of such proceedings. And whereas, on the 10th day of April, 1879, John Lady trustee of Marguerite E. Creley and Marguerite E. Creley, Thomas P. Culkin and Marguerite E. Culkin, his wife, Albert G. La Barge, and Theresa Odella La Barge, his wife, Clementine O. Creley and Emily F. Creley, and George A. Creley and Clara M. Creley, by their guardian, Marguerite E. Creley, Edward J. Flesh, by his guardian, James M. Flesh, and James M. Flesh and Charles L. Harding, by his guardian Isaac W. Harding, by their deed dated April 10, 1879, recorded in book 611, at page 70, in the record of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in compliance with the orders hereinbefore referred to, conveyed to the undersigned the following described lot or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: A lot in city block number twelve (12), having a front or width of twenty-one (21) feet four and one-half (4½) inches on the eastern line of Main street by a length or depth of one hundred and seven (107) feet, bounded on the north by real estate of one Leonna L. Scott, east by the real estate of Louis A. La Beaume's estate, south by the real estate of one Richard J. Lockwood, and on the west by Main street, and being the same lot of ground acquired by the said parties of the first part by will of Madame Marie Ameratti, dated December 9th, A. D. 1845, probated January 17th, 1846, and recorded January 27th, 1846, in book W 3, page 389. In trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed; and, whereas, one of said notes has become due and remains unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, and under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said lot for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the said city of St. Louis, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1880, for the purpose of said trust.

HUNTINGTON SMITH,
Trustee.

DAVIS & SMITH, Att'ys.,
Northwest corner Third and Pine.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1880. 1A

LEGAL.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—In the matter of the assignment of G. Tuholske & Bro.—The creditors of said estate are hereby notified that the assignee of said estate has exhibited and filed a statement of the accounts of his trust herein for the December Term, 1879, of this court, and that such accounts will be allowed by this court on the 27th day of January, 1880, unless good cause to the contrary be shown.

CHARLES F. VOGEL,
Clerk.

56A

AUCTION SALE OF WHOLESALE STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Julius Heiman et al. vs. Alice C. Fisher et al.—In the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis.—In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, made in the above entitled cause, the undersigned Receiver will on FRIDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 704 North Fourth street, in the city of St. Louis, expose to sale at public vendue or auction, for cash, the fixtures and wholesale stock of millinery goods of Alice C. Fisher, situated on the first and second stories of No. 704 North Fourth street, city of St. Louis. D. A. JAMISON, Receiver.

St. Louis, January 12, 1880. 45A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Michael J. Deegan and Mary A. Deegan, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the twenty-first day of September, 1878, and recorded in book 599, on page 473, in the Recorder's office, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, namely: A certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situated in block number twenty-nine (29) of Union Addition, and block number ten hundred and eighty-three (1,083) of said city of St. Louis, beginning at a point in the south line of Warren street, distant eastwardly fifty-four (54) feet from the east line of Twentieth street, thence eastwardly along said south line of Warren street sixty (60) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet (111), more or less, to an alley twenty (20) feet wide; thence west along the north line of said alley sixty (60) feet, thence northwardly and parallel with Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the south line of Warren street, the point of beginning. And whereas, said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note and interest thereon in said deed described, and default has been made in the payment when due of interest accrued on said note, by reason whereof said note as to principal has also become due and payable, and payment has not been made thereof. Now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that I will on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at public vendue, for cash, and to the highest bidder, sell said real estate to satisfy said note and the costs of the said trust. GEORGE W. LUBKE, Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 13, 1880. 49A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas William Cale, by his deed of trust, dated May 29, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 30th day of May, 1874, in book 492, page 556, did convey to Bernard Bryan, trustee, the following described real estate, lying and being in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Five (5) lots of ground all situated in a subdivision in the Grand Prairie common fields of St. Louis, styled Grand addition plat A, of which a plat is on record in the St. Louis city (formerly county) Recorder's office, the lots in said addition, hereby conveyed, being known and designated on said plat as lots numbers forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44) forty-five (45) and forty-six (46) in block number one (1), and together containing a front of one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet on the north line of Cook avenue and a depth each north of 162 6-12 feet to an alley 20 feet wide; all as per said recorded plat; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain note specified in said deed. And whereas, at the December term, 1879, of the Circuit Court for the city of St. Louis on the 22nd of December, 1879, it was found that the said Bernard Bryan was absent from the city of St. Louis and by reason of such absence he was unable to execute the powers of sale contained in said deed, thereupon the Court appointed the undersigned trustee to execute said deed of trust in place and stead of said Bernard Bryan; and whereas, default has been made in payment of said note, which has become due and remains unpaid, now, at request of legal holder of said note and under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned trustee will offer said property for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880, for the purposes of said trust. JOHN FINN, Sheriff and Trustee.

Fisher & Co., Agents.
January 15, 1880. 58A

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Pursuant to, and to carry out the purposes of a deed of trust to the undersigned, from Thomas H. Campbell, of record in the St. Louis Recorder's office, in book 443, page 544, public notice is hereby given that on the 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, at the east front door of the Court-house, on Fourth street, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and two o'clock p. m., I will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the following real estate as conveyed to me by said deed, being the interest of the said Thomas H. Campbell in said property, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land, situated in the then county, now city, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, known and described as lots ten and eleven in the sub-division known as the Sulphur Spring tract, as per plat filed by ——Graham in the office of Recorder of Deeds, May 13, 1851, beginning at the southwest corner of lot No. 12 in said sub-division, running thence north 83° west along the boundary of a road, or street, 40 feet wide 8 chains and 14 links to the southeast corner of lot No. 9, thence north 8¾° east along the eastern boundary of lot No. 9 23 chains and 75 links to the middle of the Manchester road, thence north 81° east along the middle of said road 8 chains and 65 links, thence south 8¼° west 26 chains and 13 links to the place of beginning, containing in all twenty acres, less so much as is owned by the Pacific Railroad Company for a way, the interest of the said Thomas H. Campbell being as tenant in common with Adeline Campbell, wife of Thomas Campbell, two surviving children of said Thomas by a former wife, and children born, or to be born, of the said Adeline, present wife of said Thomas Campbell, the said Thomas H. Campbell being one of former wife's children. See deed, April 9, 1853, recorded book P 6, page 533. THOMAS CAMPBELL, Trustee.

St. Louis, January 10, 1880. 38A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George Wharton and Mary Wharton, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated March 1, 1879, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Mo., in book 608, page 246, conveyed to the undersigned the following described leasehold premises situated in block No. 160 of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, being a lot of ground with all the improvements thereon, said lot being thus described, viz: Beginning in the west line of Fourth street at a point 127 feet and 1 inch south of the northeast corner of said block, thence with the west line of Fourth street south 76 feet and 3 inches, thence west and parallel with Cerre street to a straight line drawn through the center of said block from the center of its front on Cerre street to the center of its front on Gratiot street, thence with said last mentioned line north 75 feet 7½ inches, thence east parallel with Cerre street to the point of beginning on Fourth street, and being the same lot of ground leased to Joseph Foster by the Board of President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools by written lease dated the 30th day of August, 1843, and of record in the St. Louis county (now city) Recorder's office in book E. No. 5, page 410, together with all rights, privileges and benefits in said lease contained; which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described; and whereas one of said notes has become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, sell the above described leasehold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes of satisfying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust. GEORGE M. KEELEY, Trustee.

St. Louis, January 9, 1880. 35A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880 of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Washington F. Adams to the use of Blanche J. Adams, assignee, and against Esther O. Mowrey, I have levied upon and seized the following described property of said Esther O. Mowrey, charged with the lien therefor, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Lots one, two, three and four in block five of Morton's addition to the city of St. Louis, and of block 469 of said city; said lots fronting 120 feet on Stoddard avenue and running back 140 feet to an alley, and bounded on the north and east by alleys, on the south by property of John T. Douglass, and west by Stoddard avenue, and lying situate and being in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and I will on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien here, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 12, 1880. 43A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of Auguste Seitzer, executrix of Fritz Seitzer, deceased, and against Adam Kirchels, to be levied upon certain real estate described in said execution, I have therefore levied upon and seized the following described real estate and premises, contained and described in the mortgage set forth in plaintiff's petition as follows, to-wit: Lot number seven (7), in block number 134, in Julia C. Soulard's fifth addition to the city of St. Louis, having a front of thirty feet on the west side of Hamtramck street, by a depth of 114 feet westwardly to an alley twenty feet wide, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri; and I will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, mentioned in said execution, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 10, 1880. 36A

LEGAL.

BY virtue of the provisions of a certain deed of trust, dated September 25, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the former county, now City of St. Louis, in book 531, page 131, at the request of the legal holder of certain notes therein covenanted to be paid, in the payment of one of which default has been made, and in the payment of certain taxes also therein covenanted to be paid default has been made, we, the undersigned trustees, will, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, sell, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following-described real estate, lying in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and within the boundaries of United States Survey Number 1,913, beginning at a point in the north line of said Survey 1,913, distant sixteen chains and sixty-five links northeastwardly from the southwest corner of said survey, thence running northeastwardly along said northwest line sixteen chains and seventy-one links, thence south fifty-nine degrees, east sixteen chains and seventy-two and one-half links, thence south twenty-nine degrees, west thirty-three chains, more or less, to the southern line of said Survey 1,913, thence west along said southern line five chains and thirty-eight and one-half links, thence north twenty-nine degrees, east sixteen chains thirty and one-half links, and thence north sixty degrees ten minutes west eleven chains and twenty-six and one-half links to the point of beginning, containing forty-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths arpents, more or less.

JOHN F. LEE, JR.,
ARTHUR LEE,
Trustees.

St. Louis, Mo., December 23, 1879. 385

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of two executions issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, both in favor of Bridget E. Thomas and against Michael P. Thomas, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of Michael P. Thomas, the defendant, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land situated in Provencher's addition to said city of St. Louis, a plat of which is on file in the office of the Recorder of the City of St. Louis (formerly county), viz.: Lot numbered 42 of said addition, fronting 31 feet 10 inches on the north line of Wyoming street, and, with that width, running northwardly for depth on its west line 124 feet and (1) inch, more or less, and on its east line 121 feet and (1) inch, more or less, to an alley 15 feet wide, bounded south by Wyoming street, west by a lot of ground known as McHose & English's Cave, east by lot 44 of said addition, and north by said alley; which said lot has a width of 56 feet and 10 inches, and said property was acquired by said defendant and wife, Bridget E. Thomas, by deed dated March 12, 1874, and is duly recorded in book 490, page 208. And I will, on TUESDAY, THE 3D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Michael P. Thomas, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 8, 1880. 26A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of James L. Blair, and against Bryan M. Clemens, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Bryan M. Clemens, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, as follows, to-wit:

First. Lot in block number 30 of the city of St. Louis, commencing at a point where the north line of Olive street intersects with the east line of an alley, thence northwardly along said alley thirty-two feet, thence eastwardly and parallel to Olive street twenty feet six inches, thence southwardly along a line one hundred and twenty-seven feet four inches west and parallel to the west line of Main street thirty-two feet to the north line of Olive street, thence westwardly along said Olive street twenty feet six inches to the place of beginning.

Second. Lot in block number sixty-six, commencing at a point in the western line of Second street one hundred and sixty-three feet and nine inches north of the northern line of Washington avenue, thence running westwardly and parallel to Washington avenue one hundred and sixty feet five inches, thence southwardly and parallel to Second street twenty-eight feet three inches, thence eastwardly one hundred and sixty feet five inches to the west line of Second street, thence northwardly along said line twenty-eight feet three inches to the place of beginning.

Third. Lot in block number seventy west of the city of St. Louis, commencing at a point where the south line of Carr street intersects with the west line of Collins street, thence running westwardly along the south line of Carr street one hundred and one feet one and a half inch, thence southwardly along the west boundary tract of the Mullanphy tract twenty-one feet and one-quarter inch, thence eastwardly and parallel to Carr street one hundred and two feet eight and one-half inch to the west line of Collins street, thence northwardly along said west line twenty-one feet one inch to the place of beginning.

Fourth. Lot in block six hundred and four, commencing at a point in the northern line of Cass avenue seventy-three feet six inches east from the east line of Ninth street, thence running northwardly and parallel to Ninth street one hundred and thirty-three feet nine inches to the south line of a fifteen foot alley, thence eastwardly along said alley forty-one feet, thence southwardly and parallel to Ninth street one hundred and thirty-three feet nine inches to the north line of Cass avenue, thence westwardly along said north line forty-one feet to the place of beginning; and I will, on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Bryan M. Clemens, said defendant of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 26, 1879. 400

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Caroline Garrell, Frederick Wagner and W. H. Edwards are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: The western part of lot numbered 6 in block No. 742 of said city and in block No. 4 of Duchouquette's addition, containing 28 feet front on Lami street by a depth of 100 feet; said western part here inserted embraces all except the eastern two (2) feet of said lot No. 6; and I will, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 411

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of J. M. Oliver, and against Theotiste Prevost, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lot in city block, 3,003, of city of St. Louis: also block 61 of Eller's Survey, of Carondelet, beginning at the junction of the north line of Olive street with the east line of Third street, thence north along the east line of Third street 50 feet, thence east parallel with Olive street 80 feet; thence northwardly parallel to Third street 29 feet and 1 inch; thence eastwardly and parallel to Olive street 17 feet and 11 inches; thence southwardly and parallel to Third street 79 feet and 1 inch; thence westwardly along the north line of Olive street 97 feet and 11 inches to east line of Third street and place of beginning; and I will, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Theotiste Prevost, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 417

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and National Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis, a corporation, and National Banking Association and Walter S. Johnson, receiver of the National Bank of the State of Missouri in St. Louis, the Insurance and said Building Company, a corporation, and Abraham S. Matson are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill, on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: Number one. A lot in city block number 1,715, on Clark avenue, being 49 feet and 5 inches in front or width, and 120 feet in depth, and being in block one of the addition to said city known as West End or La Beaume, being bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the real estate of one Boogher, on the south by Clark avenue, and on the west by the real estate of one Smith; and I will, on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 410

LEGAL.

WHEREAS, George Gehrke and Johanna, his wife, by their certain deed dated 8th of April, 1874, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the County (now city) of St. Louis in book 490, page 329, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate in block 1,389 of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, viz.: Lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of block 8 of Haren's Addition, and fronting together 150 feet on the west side of Second Carondelet avenue, and running thence westwardly the same width 183 feet 3 inches to a 20-foot alley, and bounded north by lot 7 of said addition, and south by Marquette street; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described; and, whereas, the principal note and the last two interest notes secured by said deed of trust remain due and unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said unpaid notes I, the undersigned trustee, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, proceed to sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes of said trust.

WILLIAM ZIOCK,
Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 5, 1880. 13A

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, Edwin C. Sloan and wife, by their deed, dated August 20, 1867, and recorded on page 170 of book 346 of the Records of the Recorder's Office of the City of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in block No 163 of the City of St. Louis, in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, commencing at a point in the southern line of Spruce street, distant eastwardly 45 feet from the intersection of the southern line of Spruce street with the eastern line of Sixth street, running thence southwardly and parallel with Sixth street along land occupied by St. John's Church 110 feet, thence east and parallel with Spruce street 82 feet to an alley, thence north along the western line of said alley 110 feet to the southern line of Spruce street, and thence west along the south line of Spruce street 82 feet to the place of beginning; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed, and whereas the said Edwin C. Sloan has been dead over nine months, now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1880, for the purposes of said trust.

R. F. BARRY,
BERNARD KERNAN,
Trustees.

St. Louis, Mo., December 23, 1879. 386

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, by a deed of trust dated the 8th day of December, A. D. 1877, and recorded in book 585, page 100, of the office of Recorder of Deeds for City of St. Louis, Missouri, Catharina Huiskes conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Being lots numbered nineteen (19) and twenty (20) of block No. one (1) of Labadie's Addition, north of Lynch street, to the City of St. Louis, being in city block numbered eight hundred and fifty (850), said lots having a front of fifty-nine (59) feet and one inch on the west line of Carondelet avenue, by a depth westwardly of one hundred and forty (140) feet, more or less, to a public alley, on which said lots have a front of fifty-eight feet and eight inches (58 ft. 8 in.), bounded north by lot number eighteen (18) of said block, east by the west line of Carondelet avenue, south by lot number twenty-one (21) of said block and west by said alley; which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of certain negotiable promissory notes therein described; and whereas, one of the notes described in said deed and the taxes for two years have become due and remain unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I, the undersigned trustee, will on FRIDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, offer said property for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purpose of satisfying said trust. CASPER KUNDERT, Trustee.

St. Louis, January 7, 1880. 21A

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Eugene J. Gannon (single man) by his deed dated September 9th, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office for the then county of St. Louis (now city), conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate situated in the county of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: A tract of land lying in and being parcel of the east half of the northwest quarter of section number twelve, in township number forty-four north of range five east, and being the southern thirty-five acres of said east half of said quarter section, and being bounded east by the center line of the Denny Road, south partly by the south line of said east half of said quarter section and partly by the center line of the Big Bend Road, west by the west line of said east half of said quarter section, and north by a line parallel with the south line of said east half of said quarter section, and so far north thereof as to include said quantity of thirty-five acres of land hereby conveyed; which said conveyance to the undersigned was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed of trust described; and whereas, the principal note has become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in pursuance of the conditions in said deed of trust, the undersigned will on THURSDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock of said day, at the east front of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Mo., sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, for the purposes of satisfying said note and the cost of executing this trust.

LEONARD MATTHEWS,
Trustee.

St. Louis, January 12, 1880. 40A

WHEREAS, John Hoban, late of the city of New York, by his deed of trust dated December the sixth, 1867, and recorded in Book B, pages 4, 5 and 6, of the Recorder of Deeds for the county of Callaway, in the State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned trustee the following described tract of land, situated in the county of Callaway, in the State of Missouri, to-wit: The undivided half of the south half of the southwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the west half of lot numbered one of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in township 45 north of range ten west, in the district of lands subject to sale at St. Louis, Mo., containing 318 90-100 acres, except the quantity of eighty acres heretofore deeded by the parties of the first part to Aaron and Aaron of New York. Now, in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of the note thereby secured, the undersigned trustee will proceed to sell the above described property, at public vendue, on TUESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p.m. of said day, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for cash, to the highest bidder, to satisfy said trust, and the expenses of executing the same.

PHILIP S. LANHAM,
Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1880. 10A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Henry Bechtold, and against Charles L. Kraft, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Charles L. Kraft, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 1019 of said city and State aforesaid; and I will, on TUESDAY, THE 3D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Charles L. Kraft, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 8, 1880. 25A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of J. M. Bauer and E. P. Johnson, receivers of the South St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, to the use of Kunigunde Wielandy and against Helena Binz, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of the defendant, Helena Binz, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to-wit: Lots three and four, of block No. 49 of Soulard's addition, being city block No. 714 in said city of St. Louis, Mo., and I will on THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Helena Binz, the defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1880. 7A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of Michael Kinniff and against Mary Steed and William Steed, and also against special property described in said execution I have therefore levied upon and seized the following described real estate, described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot of ground in block No. 2212 of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and known as lot number thirty (30) of block number five (5) of Market street and Chouteau avenue sub-division, a plat whereof is of record in the St. Louis, late county, now City, Recorder's office, said lot having a front on the north line of Cozens street of twenty-five (25) feet by a depth of one hundred and thirty-five feet (135) to and alley twenty feet wide; and I will on FRIDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 26 1879. 399

LEGAL.

NOTICE of Allowance of Claims against James Powers and George Fiarlong, composing the firm of Powers & Fiarlong, assignors. Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the estate of Powers & Fiarlong, assignors, that the undersigned assignee has appointed the 16th day of February, 1880, and two succeeding days, at his law office, room 21, Singer building, northeast corner of Fifth and Locust streets, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, as the time and place of adjusting and allowing demands against the estate of the above-named assignors; and that he will be in attendance for said purpose at said place, on said 16th day of February, 1880, and two succeeding days, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of each of said days; and that all creditors who shall not then and there lay before the undersigned assignee the nature and amount of their respective demands will be precluded from any benefit of said estate. CHARLES M. WHITNEY, Assignee.

St. Louis, Mo., January 5, 1880. 12A

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Ellen Wilson, by her deed, dated May 29, 1874, and recorded on page 549 of book 492 of the record of the recorder of deeds for the county (now city) of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned the following property, to-wit: Lot number nine (9) of block number eleven (11) in a certain sub-division of White Farm, laid out by Moore, Turner and Watson, a plat of which is recorded in said recorder's office; said lot having a front on Margaretta avenue of 66 feet by a depth southwardly of that depth of one hundred and twenty-eight feet more or less, being same property acquired by Peter Hudlin of Catharine Baker October 21, 1871, recorded in book 464, page 441, of said office, in trust to secure the payment of certain notes therein described. Now under the provisions of said deed the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house in said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, A. D. 1880, for the purposes of said trust.

47A JOHN WICKHAM, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of William F. Cozzens and against John A. Young and J. W. Hall, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of J. W. Hall in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots 10 and 11 in city block No. 1717 of the city of St. Louis, beginning in the south line of Gamble avenue at a point 332 feet west of the west line of High street, thence south parallel with High street 232 feet and 4 inches to an alley, thence along the north line of said alley 100 feet, thence north parallel with High street 232 feet and 4 inches to Gamble avenue, thence along the south line of Gamble avenue 100 feet to the point of beginning; and I will, on THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title interest, claim, estate and property of the above named J. W. Hall, one of the defendants, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy the costs in said execution.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., January 3, 1880. 6A

TRUSTEES' SALE. — Whereas, the St. Louis Jockey and Trotting Club, a corporation created by and in pursuance of the laws of the State of Missouri, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1878, by deed of trust duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, in book 597, at page 496, conveyed to the undersigned trustees, the following described property and estate, that is to say: All that certain property and estate, real, personal or mixed, now situate in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit: The unexpired term of certain leasehold estates in and to all the lots of ground in block numbered seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), in Lucas and Hunt's addition to Cote Brilliante, a plat of which is duly filed and recorded in the said Recorder's office. Also, lots eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34) of block number six (6) of said Lucas and Hunt's addition to Cote Brilliante, situate in said city and State. Also, all buildings and improvements thereon, including the race track, stables, grand stand, club-house, fences, and all the personal property thereunto belonging, including utensils, plows, harrows, scrapers, engines, wagons, carts, spades, shovels, horses, horse feed, harness, and, all and singular, the personal and movable property belonging to said corporation and in and upon the lots, race track and the tract of land above described, as well also, the furniture and fixtures of said corporation in the office of said company at Number 715 Locust street, in said city, consisting of tables, chairs, safes, books, and every article and thing therein contained or in anywise connected therewith or belonging thereto, together with all the privileges, rights and franchises of said corporation, which conveyance was in trust to the undersigned to secure the payment of certain promissory notes in said deed of trust described, and, whereas, default has been made for more than thirty days in the payment of the notes described in and secured by said deed, and the undersigned trustees, at the written request of the holders of more than five of the notes described in said deed, setting forth the default in the payment of said notes, and according to the terms and provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1880, at the office of said company, at No. 715 Locust street, in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, proceed to sell said above described property at public vendue, for cash, to satisfy said indebtedness and the costs and expenses of sale.

E. C. SIMMONS,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
Trustees.

St. Louis, Mo., December 16, 1879. 362

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of two several deeds of trust, dated respectively the 5th day of March, 1878, and the 1st day of May, 1878, and recorded respectively in Recorder's office, City of St. Louis, Chattel Records, book 8, page 179, and book 10, page 91, made by Philip Haquette and Charles Leaman to the undersigned, as trustee for Charles A. Spalding, to secure the payment of certain notes in said deeds of trust specifically set forth, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the notes in said deeds of trust described, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I, Patrick Short, Trustee, shall, on TUESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., at the saloon, No. one hundred and eleven (111) South Fifth street, in the city of St. Louis, the place where the property to be sold is situated, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described personal property, to-wit: One black walnut and mahogany counter, with sink, fixtures and appurtenances; one mirror, with three plates of glass; one set of shelving and drawers in rear of bar; one chandelier; two brackets, three lights each; one clock, gilt, with stand and cover; four pictures and frames, chromos; two marble top tables; one stove, pipe and appurtenances; ten glass decanters; two silver shakers; one silver pitcher; one silver-plated urn; oil cloth and matting, and all the glassware in the saloon. Purchaser will be required to remove the property immediately after the sale.

PATRICK SHORT, Trustee.

St. Louis, January 21, 1880. 82A

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Caroline Garrell, Marie Garrell, Caroline Garrell, Jr., Julius Garrell, Frederick Wagner and W. H. Edwards, and Charles H. Chaplin, guardian ad litem for said Maria, Julius and Caroline Garrell, Jr., defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: The western part of lot No. 6 in block No. 742 of said city and in block No. 4 of Duchouquette's addition, containing 28 feet front on Lami street by a depth of 100 feet, which western part of said lot embraces all of said lot except the eastern 2 feet thereof; and I will on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 412

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the February Term, 1880, of said court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Oscar Haynes, Gottlieb Eyermann, executor of the estate of Mary Hallocher, deceased, cestui que trust, Henry D. Laughlin, trustee, and Gottlieb Zwick are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot or tract of land on the Gravois Road consisting of one and eighty-five (1 85-100) hundredths acres, being in block 57 of the city commons, being bounded on the east by the real estate of one Hein, on the south by Cherokee street, on the west by the Gravois road, and running to a point on the north; and I will on MONDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.

JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1879. 413

WHITTAKER'S
HAMS W HAMS
SUGAR-CURED HAMS.

THEIR WELL-KNOWN delicious tenderness and flavor is secured by their old-fashioned SLOW-CURING and SMOKING PROCESS.

DON'T BE IMPOSED UPON

By cheaper brands with which we can not compete in price. Our Hams give satisfaction every time, and are 60 per cent cheaper, when quality is considered, than many hams offered you by some grocers who sell cheaper goods without reputation so as to make a larger profit.

SHOES
BEST ASSORTMENT
IN ST. LOUIS.
MOUND CITY.
411 NORTH FOURTH ST.

Scholten Has one of the largest galleries in the World. No Waiting. Prices to suit the Times.
920-922 Olive, Cor. Tenth, St. Louis.

AMERICAN WINE CO.
Office and Salesroom 507 and 509 N. Third St.,
CORNER OF ST. CHARLES.
Purer and Cost One-Half Less than Imported Champagnes.



Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.
311 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

LADIES who appreciate handsome styles in embroideries and *elegant* patterns in table linens should see the new goods now opening at H. D. Mann & Co.'s. Never before have we seen such chaste designs in these goods.

POSTAGE STAMPS for sale at the counting-room of the POST-DISPATCH.

To beautify your skin use Pozzoni's Medicated Powder; is healthful—no drugs in it.

Vienna Model Bakery, 516 Olive Street.
J. C. Snodgrass & Co., Proprietors.
General assortment pastry, pies, cakes, etc., Brioche Bread, Vienna Bread and Rolls.

DR. E. C. CHASE,
922 Olive St., set of best teeth only $8.

D. L. Moody
Lectures to men only at Mercantile Library Hall Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p. m. Admission by ticket. Tickets may be had free at Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Preaches on evenings of same days at Centenary M. E. Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets. Tickets may be had of Pastors or at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Mr. Sankey will sing at all of these meetings.

FEATHERLY'S Parisian Complexion Powder. Every lady who appreciates a really fine powder is requested to give this a trial. Sold by druggists.

Four Courts Brevities.

John Grace had his charge of malicious trespass nolle pros'ed by the Prosecuting Attorney.

Gustave Conrad got half a year in the Work-house from Judge Cady, to-day, on a charge of grand larceny.

Mary Silk got six months in the Work-house from Judge Cady, on a charge of stealing a gold watch worth $40 from Mary Bradley.

Patrick Barry was sent to the Work-house for a year, over a little transaction in which $12 of J. A. Henly's money was involved.

John Keleher alias, McGrath, was held to answer in the sum of $1,000 on a charge of burglary in the second degree and attempted larceny.

Federal Courts.

In the Circuit Court this morning the only business transacted was entertaining motions for new trials in the cases decided by Judge Krekel. Judge McCrary will preside at the court for the first time to-morrow morning.

ABOUT TOWN.

OFFICER CARR last night found a book entitled "Battling with the Demons," on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets. The book is at the Chestnut Street Station.

OFFICER DUNLAP gave chase to a sneak thief this morning on Main street, but failed to catch him. The pursued dropped two pairs of shoes, that are now at the Chestnut Street Station awaiting an owner.

JOHN LUCAS was arraigned this morning before Judge Dennison, charged with disturbing the peace. John, in company with the other boys, went in the saloon of Charles Schoettler, on Ninth and Carr streets, last Monday night, when they became intoxicated. After the boys had spent all their money and got a little noisy, Schoettler became tired of entertaining his visitors and put them out. Lucas re-entered the place and struck the saloon-keeper in the head with a soda water bottle.

A WIDOW'S WOES.

A Suit Against the Relict of the Late Geo. C. Miller, of Lottery Fame.

His Marriage Declared to be a Fraud—What a St. Louis Physician Says About the Mental Condition of the Deceased.

George Miller, who died in Louisville last June, and who was once a member of the lottery firm of Murray, Miller & Co., is well remembered in St. Louis. He made his home here for many years, but went to live in Louisville in the early part of 1877. In February, 1879, he was married to Miss Kate Creel, a very handsome and well connected young lady of that city. He died in June following and left his widow a fortune of something over $100,000, mostly in bonds and stocks that could be easily converted into cash. Miller's father and his brother Edward lived in New York, the latter being a broker, George Miller's wife became the executrix of his estate, and as it was easily administered she went off to the Eastern watering places soon after her husband's decease. She would no doubt have made herself reasonably happy but for an untoward adcident by which she was thrown out of a carriage and so badly hurt that she was laid up in New York for several weeks. When she returned to Louisville she went to live at the Galt House, and immediately became the center of an admiring circle of friends, male and female. Just now, however, things are not running smoothly with the less than a year old widow. Soon after the death of her husband she made an agreement, which received the sanction of the Court, to give to his brother Edward one half the estate. This left her with some $60,000, which is quite a comfortable sum to become so suddenly and easily possessed of. But Edward Miller got to thinking over the matter and he finally came to the conclusion that he ought to have all the estate. So some three weeks ago he came out to Louisville and put up at the Galt House. The gossips had it that he and the widow were going to marry. But no, not a marriage, but a row was brewing. A week ago last Monday, Louisville was startled by the filing of a suit by Edward asking the court to make a decree commanding that all the estate of George Miller be turned over to the plaintiff, and basing the petition on the ground that George Miller's marriage with Miss Creel was a sham and a fraud, as he was at the time the alleged marriage took place, and for a long time previous, a victim of dipsomania and not possessed of his right mind. The logical conclusion to be drawn from the petition is that Miss Creel married George Miller for his money. Mrs. Miller has made her answer in court and sets forth that the marriage was entirely legal, and gives the name of the minister who performed the ceremony. The suit will attract much attention in both Louisville and St. Louis. George Miller was known here as a hard drinker and a pretty fast young man. It is said that he did not change his habits after he went to Louisville, and that it was only by the most incessant importuning that he persuaded Miss Creel to marry him. His dissipation was kept up after the marriage, and it is understood to have been the primary cause of his death.

A reporter of the POST-DISPATCH last night met Dr. J. McGoffin, who was George Miller's physician while he lived in St. Louis, and took occasion to ask him a few questions that had been suggested by the legal proceedings just instituted at Louisville.

"Doctor, was George Miller crazy when he married?"

"I can't say. I had not known much of him since he left here in the early part of 1877."

"How was he then?"

"I should not say he had an absolutely sound mind. He had got so that he could not control himself about drinking, and when a man can't do that I do not consider him to be fully in his right mind."

"Then he really did have dipsomania?"

"Yes, he had it bad. I told his father that he ought to take George and put him in an inebriate asylum because he was not able to restrain his appetite for drink."

"Did his insanity go outside of the matter of drink?"

"Well, he did some very strange things, though I did not regard him as an insane man by any means."

"You don't know anything about his marriage?"

"Nothing except what I have heard."

Mr. Edward Miller will no doubt have Dr. McGoffin summoned as a witness in the suit.

The reporter tried to interview Robt. C. Kerr, who was for a long time associated with George Miller, but with his usual diplomacy Bobby declined to say a word.

COL. DYER'S DELVING.

The Recent Purchase of Mines in Leadville for $5,000,000.

Col. D. P. Dyer returned this mornidg from Leadville, whither he has been for several weeks attending to his mining interest. While there he associated himself with a strong combination of capitalists and purchased three mines of considerable value, which will be thoroughly worked by the new company. The lades are situated within the corporate limits of the town of Leadville, and were previously known as the Pendery, Rough and Ready No. 2 and the Glass mines. Each one of these claims has been developed and was found to contain rich ore in vast quantities. Several attempts had been made by speculators from Arkansas to capture and consolidate these bonanza holes before the present company purchased them, but their enterprise and leathers were found to be deficient and their offers were rejected after a passing entertainment of their propositions. The mines are on what is known as Carbonate Hill, the coveted spot of Leadville, and will in future be known as the Glass-Pendery Consolidated Mining Company. The company is composed of Horace A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, who was unanimously elected president, and will personally look after the interests of the enterprise. The other members of the company are Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis; H V. P. Black, of Pike County, Mo.; G. G. Russell, of Kansas; Timothy Foley, S. H. Faust and Charles A. Manners, of Colorado. The stock is valued at $5,000,000, and will be issued within a few weeks. The company has been incorporated and work already commenced in earnest. Col. Dyer is satisfied with his investment, and is confident that large returns will flow into the coffers of all interested in the purchase. The new miner speaks well of the enterprise of St. Louisans in the far West, and states that they are known in the Leadville district for their activity and the happy success which rewards them in every industrial pursuit with which they are connected.

A Slick-Fingered Gent.

John Edgar is a slick-fingered gentleman from Chicago. Since his advent here he has attracted the attention of the police. His associates are James Murphy, Robert Shultz, alias Miller, and George Morrison, alias Carr, who have several times been convicted of petty larceny. Detective Hennessy has had his eye on Edgar for the past week. It is suspected that he is the pick-pocket who has participated so extensively in the robbery of ladies' pocket-books for the last two weeks. Several people have seen Edgar act in a very suspicious way—such as feeling ladies' dresses as they passed in the crowd. Edgar has shown himself to be an expert in this business, and it was impossible to detect him in the act of picking a pocket; so Hennessy arrested him on general principles. One of the charges preferred against him was that of carrying brass knuckles. Judge Dennison fined the gentleman $25, and granted him a stay of execution in order that he might leave the city.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF HOPS.

Conrad's "Budweiser" is famous not only within the limits of the United States, but all over this continent. It may have, though we do not remember of any just now, some equals, but certainly no superior on this side of the Atlantic. The firm of C. Conrad & Co. do, however, not propose to rest on their laurels. "Onward," is their battle-cry, and the Best is always the Cheapest, their motto, which they have proven just now by importing a large shipment of Hops from Saaz, in Bohemia, the most famous hop-district in Europe. The commission house in New York receiving the invoice says, in a letter to the firm: "It affords me so much more pleasure in forwarding this lot as the quality, even for choice Saaz, is far superior to anything ever received or even expected, so that all our brewers and dealers here were delighted with the strength and flavor, and though the price is valued high the choice quality fully warrants it." As our readers will see from the above, the firm of C. Conrad & Co. do not shrink from any price in order to supply their customers with something exquisite.

THE SPRINGER HEIRS.

Another Meeting of the Two Hundred Claimants To-Day.

The Sum of $550 Raised to Defray Preliminary Expenses.

The 200 Springer heirs reassembled at Jones' Hall this morning at 10 o'clock. The room was well filled and the excitement over the prospect of getting a $100,000,000 was at such a pitch as to make most everybody very talkative. There were about half a dozen women in the crowd, the best-looking and most active one being a Miss Righter, from Illinois. She is not bad looking, and made herself most agreeable to her "sisters" and her cousins and her aunts." She is in favor of female suffrage and occasionally expresses her views in public lectures. Taken altogether, it was a remarkable looking body of people. Every one present claimed to be descended from Christopher Springer, of Sweden, and it must be acknowledged that most of them have a decidedly Swedish appearance. They would certainly never be taken for English, Irish, Spanish or French people, though they have something of a Teutonic look.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and said that the records of the meeting yesterday would be read, but that as there had been about half a dozen secretaries it could not be done until the secretaries had come together and agreed upon a report. He then went on to make some general remarks about the great fortune for which they were all seeking and incidentally mentioned a newspaper article that had been written on the subject and from which he had drawn

A GREAT DEAL OF ENCOUARGEMENT.

"Read it! Read!" came from all over the room, and he proceeded to read. It was a letter written from Wilmington, Delaware, to the Chicago Times, and appeared about two weeks ago. It went on to speak of the great excitement caused in Wilmington over the fact that the Springer heirs had laid claim to over 500 acres of land in the heart of the city and then proceeded to narrate all that was known of the facts connected with the case. From this letter it seems that Christopher Springer died shortly after he had leased the 500 acres of land to the church and that afterwards the church leased the same land to a hatter by the name of Springer. This last lease was executed in the latter part of the last century and was to run for 2,000 years. It was stated by a gentleman in the meeting to-day, that this Springer, the hatter, was a grandson of Christopher Springer, the great original, who came over from Sweden.

The reading of the letter caused a good deal of enthusiasm.

The chairman next said that a Central Committee had been appointed to look after the interests of the 300 heirs and that everything would be entrusted to that committee, but that there would have to be some money raised to defray its expenses. The expenses of the present meeting would also have to be paid. He proposed therefore to have the secretary read the names of all those in attendance and each person could, as he was called, name the amount he was willing to contribute. A thin little man, who was the attorney of some heirs who could not be present,

SAID HE WAS WILLING

to bear his share of the expenses of the present meeting but that he did not know that he was willing to pay for any further investigation of the claim. The Chairman asked if any one was willing to make a motion to carry out his suggestion. The motion was made and carried, and the secretary began to call the roll of 200. The first man responded with $10. The next was silent. Then came a man with $25, which created a good deal of applause, then came a man with $5, and so on, some giving and some declining to be at any expense in so uncertain a matter. It took three-quarters of an hour to call the whole list, during which there was only one exciting episode. The little thin lawyer above spoken of got very mad at something the chairman said and got up and began to deal in some abusive language. Miss Righter, the Illinois lady spoken of above, got up to pour oil on the troubled waters. "It has alseady been reported," said she, "that the Springer heirs are quarreling. Now this is not so, and I want everybody to be good-humored about this thing. Let's use soft soap and keep ourselves full of the milk of human kindness." This had the desired effect, and peace was restored immediately, the little thin lawyer expressing the regret that Miss Righter had not been chairman of the meeting. When the calling of the roll was over it was discovered that the sum of $550 had been raised. After the announcement of some committee meetings, the convention adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Meeting.

There was no business of importance transacted at the afternoon meeting. The various committees met in the hall and laid out the plan of future operations. A good many of the heirs gave in what genealogical or other evidence in their possession.

Whatever publicity is given to the meeting this morning will be due entirely to the POST-DISPATCH, as the reporters of all the morning papers were informed that their presence was not desired. The reporter of the POST-DISPATCH passed in as one of the Springer heirs from Missouri.

A Cutting Affray.

Miss Lizzie Denny, Miss Lillie Howard and Mr. Charles White indulged in a little difficulty at 1024 North Seventh, the ranch of the blessed damsel whose name heads the paragraph. After a large amount of hair pulling, scratching, kicking and biting the savory trio were run in by Officers Farrell and Krumwede, and the old moral of Dr. Watts' illustrated to let dogs delight to bark and bite, but not soiled doves and their fellows.

A Centenarian.

Jane Rainey, an old, old woman, who claims to have been born in Kentucky in 1778, turned up at the office of Capt. Lee and asked for something to eat. She lives in the rear of 755 South Second street and is recommended to the charitable by the police. She is utterly destitute and has not a living friend or relation.

HORTICULTURAL.

A Discussion on Apples by the Savants of Seeds.

Second Day's Session of the Missouri State Horticultural Society.

The second day's session of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society was commenced about 11 o'clock this morning in the School Board room of the Polytechnic Building. Previous to convening the session the members of the association, by invitation, visited the establishment of Mr. Hedges at 2117 Broadway, where the swinging out of the syrup and other operations of the establishment were witnessed and explained. The sugar refinery and other manufactures of a similar character were also visited, and the delegates were greatly edified by, as well as interested in, their morning's trip. In addition to the members and delegates in attendance yesterday, a number of new delegates wer present this morning. Among others were noticed T. W. Guy, a prominent florist of Kimmswick, Jefferson County; Dr. Spaulding, of Cliff Cave; William Stark, of Louisiana; S. H. Nowlin, Little Rock; K. B. Hoag and C. C. Smith, Judsonia; Crew Sanders, St. Louis.

The room in which the meeting was held was still adorned with palms and flowering plants, while the tables contained apples of the various varieties, seeds of all descriptions and wines of different vintages. A number of horticultural implements and a few patent apparatus employed in that department were also on exhibition and attracted general attention. Prominent among the latter was an orchard baler whose process consisted in simple machinery adapted to drawing the top of the trees into a compact cone-shape and thatching them with straw, canvas or other material, making a complete protection in winter from ice or sudden changes.

TO-DAY'S SESSION.

At 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by J. C. Evans, of Harlem, Mo., President pro tem. of the association. The first business transacted was the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the society to secure a collection of State fruits to display at the pomological society at Rochester last year. The report states that the display consisted of many varieties of apples, grapes and pears, and was creditable to the great State of Missouri. The President made a supplemental report, including wine in the articles exhibited at the Rochester meeting, not mentioned in the original report of the committee. The report as amended was then received and adopted by the society, and ordered placed on file.

The secretary then read the report of Robert Leland, of Rockport, on his experience in growing various fruit trees in that locality. He gave a very flattering account of the fruit as grown in his vicinity, especially with regard to twenty different varieties of apples.

Mr. Evans made a few remarks on the report, showing that varieties of fruits successful in one portion of the State would not be equally beneficial in other parts. The fruit growers should bear this in mind when making selections of varieties for planting.

Mr. Husman thought that these reports should only be taken for the locality in which they are made, and not for the State at large.

Mr. Murray followed in the same strain, and thought the soil and climate should decide what varieties of apples as well as other fruits should be selected.

Wm. Stark, of Louisiana, and Mr. Rhodes followed, and advocated the same plan as mentioned by Mr. Murray.

A SLIGHT DISCUSSION

as to the proper soil for bearing the well-known bell-flower was commenced, and was indulged in by Messrs. Evans, Husman and Rhodes. The outcome of the discussion was that it was generally admitted that this variety of the apple was not the most profitable for the fruit-growers of Missouri, but that the growth for family use should not be discouraged. Mr. Hedges asked information concerning the lime constituting the soil and its effect upon the fruit grown. He was answered by Messrs. Husman and Stark as to their personal experience in using lime on the earth.

The secretary then read the report of D. S. Ragan, of Inpependence, vice-president of the society for the Eighth District. He reported that the apple and peach crops of the district were only fair, owing to the sudden cold snap during the last winter. The small fruits were also below the average crop. He considered it the poorest season for fruits in that district for several years. He hoped and expected that the next season would be more successful and profitable for the fruit growers of the Eighth District. The report was received.

PLANT PATENT.

Jacob Moore then advocated his plant patent, which he claimed was necessary to protect the fruit-grower and also to improve the new varieties. He stated that the originator of a valuable new fruit, vegetable or ornamental plant should have the exclusive privilege of giving it a name and the exclusive right to grow, disseminate and sell it. New varieties should be subjected to examination and trial by a competent committee, that protective letters might not be given for old sorts, worthless new ones and those not distinct enough to be identified. It would be necessary to classify plants in the statute protecting them according to the purpose for which they were valued, and apply the protection accordingly; thus: Class 1—Perennial plants valued for the seed or fruit. Class 2—Plants valued for ornament. Class 3—Vegetables, vegetable fruits, cereals and other annuals valued as edible and marketable products.

On motion the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Murray, Riehl, Stark and Moore, who were instructed to report it at as early an hour as possible.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ASSOCIATION.

The subject of issuing a call for a Mississippi Valley horticultural meeting at an early day was brought up and was strongly advocated by Mr. S. H. Nowlin of Little Rock, Ark. He spoke of the good results to be secured from such a meeting, composed of members from every State from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. He rather favored the idea of Arkansas and Missouri uniting in making the call for such a meeting to be held during the next exposition in this city.

Messrs. Hedges, Husman and Guy made remarks advocating the proposed Mississippi Valley Association.

The Chair, on motion, appointed Mr. P. Easel, of Illinois, and Messrs. Hedges and Husman, of Missouri, as a committee to confer with the Arkansas delegation and report on a plan of action.

The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

At 2:15 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Acting President J. E. Evans, who stated that according to the constitution of the society the election of officers for the ensuing year would be the first business of the afternoon session. The Chair appointed Mr. Stark and Mr. Mathews as tellers of the election.

N. J. Colman was nominated for president by Mr. Mathews, of Randolph; D. S. Ragan, of Independence, was placed in nomination by J. E. Evans; J. E. Evans was nominated by Mr. Husman. The result of the first ballot was an even number of votes for Colman and Evans, and a second ballot was ordered. The second ballot was without a choice, no candidate receiving a sufficient number of votes to elect him.

On the fourth ballot N. J. Colman was elected president of the society for the ensuing year.

Prof. S. M. Tracey, of Columbia, was re-elected secretary on the first ballot. Professor Swallow, of Columbia, was also re-elected treasurer for the coming year. The Chair appointed a committee of three, consisting of Stark, Matthews and Rhodes, to select vice-presidents of the society for each of the Congressional districts of the State. The report of the auditing committee was read showing $625 on hand, and indebtedness aggregating $328. The report recommended that the indebtedness be paid, and also favored a curtailing of expenses in publishing the proceedings. The report was adopted and recommendations concurred in. The committee on horticultural implements made a report touching the display of implements in the hall. The report was received.

At 3 o'clock the meeting was still in progress.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Bishop Ryan's Comments on the Alleged Displeasure of the Pope With Cardinal McCloskey.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter called on the Right Reverend Bishop Ryan this morning and asked that prelate what he thought of the cabled displeasure of the Pope upon Cardinal McCloskey.

"Well," he replied, smiling, "I think that the news is a canard. I am sure that it is a mistake."

"But why?"

"The facts in the case are all against it. In the first place Cardinal McCloskey took no part in the reception to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. They called upon him after their arrival, but that had nothing to do with the reception, and consequently I am inclined to believe that that particular cablegram was the result of a mistake, or else is from an interested English source."

"Well, supposing the Cardinal had appeared at the reception, would he have laid himself open to reproof from Rome?"

"I don't see how. It would be his own business, you know. But as the fact is that he was not at the reception that branch of the affair need not be examined. If you wish to state my opinion in the POST-DISPATCH say that I believe the whole thing to be utterly without foundation, either the result of a mistake or of a deliberate intention to deceive."

"How much money has been sent to Archbishop McHale already?"

"Three hundred pounds in all, I believe."

"What is the nature of the relief movement which the Duchess of Marlborough has inaugurated. It is not strictly Protestant is it?"

"Of course not. The duchess, as well as the Archbishop, means to relieve distress wherever she can find it. And that distress is becoming very prevalent. I have letters from the bishops of Cashel and of Kerry, which tell sorrowful tales of want and hunger."

"How about the Irish split here in St. Louis; will it soon be healed?"

The Bishop ignored the question, but remarked that before freeing people from oppression the most needed measure was to emancipate them from hunger, with which aphorism the interview closed.

Notes on 'Change.

Grain shipments down the river continue to be very heavy.

Hon. Nathan Cole was circulating among the merchants to-day.

It is the opinion of some of the shrewdest grain dealers that the present is a most favorable time to invest in wheat.

Nearly all the markets were off to-day. Pork was down to $12 50 per barrel and wheat fell about three cents a bushel. The consequence was that a good many people were rather blue.

Assault to Kill.

Mary Jennings, a nice-looking young lady with a red shawl and a tony cap, came up before Judge Cady this morning to answer a charge of assault to kill preferred by Henry Myers. After examination Miss Mary was held to answer in the sum of $800 and in default of bail was committed to jail.

Cotton Case.

J. J. Keton against the factors and brokers of the Cotton Compress Company came up in Circuit Court No. 3 this afternoon. The suit is about several bales of cotton which the plaintiff claims, and asks that the court order that they be delivered to him.

FOR SALE.
Fourth Street
BUSINESS PROPERTY.

The substantial and elegant 4-story stone-front building, formerly occupied by the North St. Louis Savings Association, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Morgan streets.

The lot and building have a front of 37 feet 4 inches on Fourth street, and a depth on Morgan street of 93 feet 6 inches to an alley. The location is first-class, and the building is admirably adapted for business purposes.

RESIDENCES.

The two handsome 2-story stone-front dwellings, with Mansard roofs, Nos. 3516 and 3518 Washington avenue.

These houses have, together, a front of 65 feet on south side of Washington avenue, by a depth of 194 feet 8 inches to an alley. All modern improvements. The houses will be sold separately.

Also the 2-story stone-front, with Mansard roof, No. 3526 Olive street,

having a front of 25 feet on the south side of Olive street, by a depth of 103 feet 9 inches to an alley—all modern improvements.

FARM.

The well known Morrison Farm, about one mile southwest of Kirkwood, St. Louis county, on the Big Bend Road, being the west half of southeast quarter of section eleven, and the northeast quarter of section fourteen, Township 44 north, range 5 east, containing 124 14-100 acres.

Upon this well-cultivated farm is a large double house, containing about fifteen rooms, large barns, ice houses, stables, etc., etc., etc., all in first-class condition.

Terms Easy. Title Perfect.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN H. DIECKMANN,

Assignee of the North St. Louis Savings Association, Room 1, southeast corner of Fourth and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

KEATING'S
COUGH LOZENGES
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Used and recommended for over 50 years by the clergy and medical profession. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50 cents. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

ELECTION NOTICES.

OFFICE HOPE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 419 Olive street, St. Louis, January 19, 1880.—An election for three directors, in place of those whose term of office then expires, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, February 2, 1880.
Polls open from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m.
HENRY SCHMITT, Sec'y.

THE annual meeting of stockholders of Greeley Burnham Grocer Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company on Saturday, January 31, at 9 o'clock a. m.
C. S. GREELEY, Pres't.
DWIGHT TREDWAY, Sec'y.

GREAT BARGAINS!
OUR
$2 English Walking Shoes
For boys, sizes 1 to 5. Our gents'
All-Wool Cassimere and Cheviot Suits
We sell for $10 to $12 50, worth $15 to $18. Our
$2 Ladies' Shoes,
To be had in several styles, and of very superior quality. Our
ONE DOLLAR WHITE SHIRT
In our Furnishing Department, will be found the best value in St. Louis. Our
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S PANTS.
The lowest prices and more value for the money, and a magnificent assortment to choose from. Our fine and medium grades of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS
In new shades. The assortment is now most complete.
LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.
Our Custom Department will show new lines of suiting at $15 to $35, the quality of goods we warrant; the style, fit and workmanship we guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or no sale.
Samples and rules of self-measurement sent free on application.
"FAMOUS,"
705, 707, 709, 711, 713 Franklin Avenue.

CIS-ATLANTIC
GLOVES,



KID WALKING and DRIVING,
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
MAKERS, AND SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF LETTERS De Bonis Non.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order made by the Probate Court for the City of St. Louis, on the 21st day of January, 1880, I have taken charge of the estate of
PATRICK DONOVAN,
deceased, as Administrator De Bonis Non, with the will annexed. The authority of Martrom D. Lewis, Public Administrator, in charge of said estate, ceased on the 21st day of January, 1880, by reason of the revocation of his letters, caused by the probating of the will.
MARTMRO D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator for the City of St. Louis.
Office, room No. 10, 2nd floor, Insurance Building, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust streets.
St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1880. 92A

NOTICE TO THE HEIRS OF
CHARLES G. TIENAN, or TIEMAN,
deceased.
Charles G. Tienan, or Tieman, died in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on or about the 12th day of April, 1877, losing his life in an effort to save the lives of others at the Southern Hotel fire, in this city, in April, 1877. He was at one time engaged in a saw mill at Red Wing, Minnesota, and resided in St. Louis for several years before his death, aged about 40 years, eyes dark, hair black, height about 5 feet 10 inches. He left an estate which was finally settled in the Probate Court for this city in June, 1879, leaving cash $485 40 and certain real estate in Lyon County, Kansas. If this money is not claimed by the heirs of said Tienan before June 1, 1880, the money will be paid into the Treasury of the State of Missouri.
MARTROM D. LEWIS,
Public Administrator City St. Louis.
Office, room 10, N. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust sts.
St. Louis, January 21, 1880. 93A

ESTATE OF
DAVID KALBFELL,
deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of
DAVID KALBFELL,
deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the City of St. Louis, on the 20th day of January, 1880. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.
Dated this 21st day of January, 1880.
CATHERINE E. KALBFELL,
Executrix of the last will and testament of David Kalbfell, deceased. 90A

SHERIFF'S SALE IN PARTITION.—Ann Pender vs. Mary E. Reilly, James P. Reilly, her husband, and Eliza R. Pender and Alice A. Pender.—By virtue and authority of an order of sale issued from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court in the above entitled cause, dated January 12, 1880, I will, on TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, to-wit, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot. Lot No. 10 in block No. sixteen hundred and seventy-seven of the city of St. Louis, according to plat recorded at page 20 of plat book No. 5 in the Recorder's office of said city of St. Louis, which said parcel of ground contains 25 feet in width fronting on Biddle street by ninety feet, more or less, in depth, of that width, and is bounded northwardly by an alley ten feet in width, eastwardly by lot number 11, southwardly by Biddle street, and westwardly by a line two hundred and seventy-two feet westwardly and parallel with the western line of Nineteenth street, according to the line of said street as represented on said plat and established by ordinance No. 4032 of the city of St. Louis. Second. And also of the following real estate situated in said city of St. Louis and in block No. 353 of said city, to-wit: A certain lot of ground fronting forty-eight feet on the east line of Eleventh street, by seventy feet deep to a ten-foot alley, and bounded west by Eleventh street, south by a lot now or formerly owned by Harvey, east by an alley, and north by a lot of Mary L. Tyler, and being a portion of the premises conveyed by Harvey to William H. Cupp, by deed dated June 26, 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said city of St. Louis, in book 170, page 82. Third. And also seized and in possession of a certain leasehold interest, commencing on the 23d day of March, 1869, and running for a term of twenty years, in the following real estate, lying in said city of St. Louis, and being part of lot 151, in block 328, of the city of St. Louis, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the west line of Broadway street twenty-five feet south of North Market street, and running thence southwardly along said west line of Broadway twenty feet, thence at right angles westwardly one hundred and forty feet to an alley, thence northwardly along said alley forty-five feet to North Market street, thence eastwardly along said street thirty-five feet and six inches, thence at right angles southwardly twenty-five feet, and thence eastwardly one hundred and four feet and six inches to the beginning; and upon the following terms to-wit: One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal payments of one and two years from said day of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by deeds of trust on the property sold, and notes bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum until paid.
JOHN FINN,
Sheriff.
St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1880. 91A